

The Literary Digest

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
MAR 1 1907

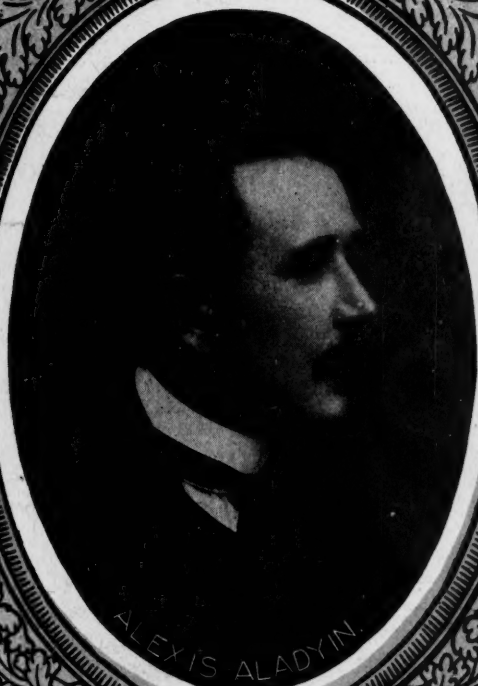
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXIV., No. 9. Whole No. 880.

NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1907.

Price Per Copy, 10c



ALEXIS ALADYIN.

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE

Railroad Magnates and Prison-strips	317
No Tariff Revision	319
Pacific Comment on Japanese Exclusion	320
Devastation by Politics and Famine in Russia	321
A Two-billion-dollar Congress	322
Senator Smoot's Victory	323
The Mallock Lectures against Socialism	324

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Noblemen or Noble Men for the House of Lords?	325
Failure of the Small-party System in Germany	326
Separation of Church and State in Switzerland	327
The Beaglers, the Bible, and British Bravery	328
Sparks from the Anvil	328

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Steam Power from the Earth's Internal Heat	329
Inheriting Alcoholism	329
Evils of Boiled Water	329
Acoustic Tests for Public Speakers	330
Delicacy of the Eye-muscles	330
Rural Electric Lighting from Windmills	330
Success with New Medicines	330
To Intensify Light and Shade in Paintings	331
Valueless Drugs	332
Power from Burning Refuse Not Economical	332
The Movement for a Universal Language	332
A New "Wick" for Arc-lamps	333

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Protestant Plea for a Constitutional Papacy	334
What the English Education Bill Has Brought to Light	334
The Reappearance of Vilatte	335
Revival of the Religious Education Association	335
Degradation of the Russian Clergy	336
Suicide and Religion in Europe	336

LETTERS AND ART:

Is Jack London a Plagiarist?	337
American Humor Analyzed	338
How Italy Mourns a Poet	339
Shakespeare's Cause for Complaint against His Editors	340
Chemistry and Criticism	340

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 341-342

MISCELLANEOUS 343-360

H. B. REISSMAN

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK and LONDON



How Luxury Relieves Fatigue

When travelling long distances nothing is more essential to comfort than exquisite decorations — elegant woodwork and pleasing color effects in tapestries. All such detail, electric lights, periodicals, papers and the latest books make the trip to California via

The Overland Limited

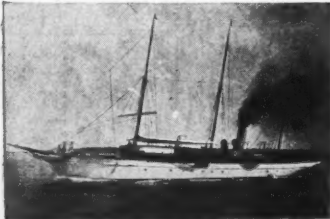
a rare pleasure instead of a tiresome journey. The

**Union Pacific—
Southern Pacific**

is full of wonders. Inquire of

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

OUR NEW STEAM YACHT



specialty built for southern latitudes, will take a small and select company, during the months of May and June, on a

PRIVATE CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN visiting Sicily, Corsica, the French Riviera, Spain, Northern Africa, Greece, Constantinople, the Dalmatian and Italian Coasts. Connects with tours through Italy, Palestine, etc. American caterer. Every comfort. Write for details.

Mediterranean Yachting Club
No. 19 Trinity Court, Boston

Old World Tours

Small, select parties. High class throughout. Leisure and comfort. Very superior sightseeing. Best steamers and hotels. Itineraries on request. Sailing May 9 and June 29 for Italy.

MR. and MRS. EDWARD A. ROBSON,
80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, New York.

Every Traveler Abroad should have illustrated booklet **SUGGESTIONS FOR SIGHTSEEING AND READING**. It tells you *What to See, How to See It Most Intelligently*. Price 25 cents. TRAVEL, 37 West 22nd Street, New York.

EUROPE June 21 and 29, via Gibraltar, 65 to 87 days. Also Aug. 17, 9th year. Map; illustrated books. It tells you *What to See, How to See It Most Intelligently*. Price 25 cents. W. A. JOHNSON 617 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Unusual Opportunity Travel under direction of Rev. Geo. F. Nason, Pres. Am. Travel Club, Pastor 1st Pres. Church, Wilmington, Del. 8750. Italy to England. 80 days.

EAGER TOURS TO EUROPE

A LEISURELY itinerary with the best of accommodations, a small congenial group of fellow travelers; the intelligent direction of an experienced conductor; these are features of the Eager Tours. Our booklets will tell you just how much this means.

The EAGER TOURS

650 Union Trust Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

EUROPE Scotland to Greece. Yachting on the Mediterranean. Small, high-class, private party. Leisure and comfort. S. B. MURDOCK, 6400 Harvard Avenue, Chicago.

EUROPE Small party of ladies sails April 20. Four months. Itinerary and references. Miss Clara P. Ames, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

"IN LONDON TOWN" you

see and meet the real British character and get alongside of the real Johnny Bull. F. Berkeley Smith has access everywhere. Read his book if you have been to London. It will please you. Read it if you haven't been—it's next best to going. Brim full of truth. Copiously illustrated. \$1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

AFRICA—WAY IN, with Sir Samuel W. Baker—will be most interesting. His book "In the Heart of Africa," gives a thrilling account of his experiences. 12 mo. Cloth. \$1.00; Paper, 25cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

"WINTER IN INDIA" with a member of Parliament. Go with him, as he sees everything and calls on the important personages. 12 mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 15 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ., will again conduct small, select Travel Study Club, Eng. to Italy. 8425, June to Sept. Expert guidance. Inspiring lectures. Profitable results.

SUMMER IN THE ORIENT

Egypt and Palestine are possible in the Summer. The tradition that the heat of these countries is prohibitive to the traveler has given way before the testimony of the increasingly large numbers who go to the Orient in the months of July, August, and September. Let us send you our Announcement. H. W. DUNNING & CO., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Europe June to Sept. 87 Da. Naples to London. Leisurely travel, small party, expert leadership. Very low rate. Early application necessary. Professor E. W. Clark, Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

GREECE Sixth tour sails June 19. Limited party. Expert guidance. Free ITALY, SICILY information about other tours. DR. ARTHUR S. COOLEY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

A DAY IN CAPERNAUM

A busy day in Christ's ministry. 12 mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF By F. Berkeley Smith, author of "The Real Latin Quarter," etc. 135 Captivating Pictures by the Author and several Noted French Artists. "It is the gayest book of the year, and is as handsome mechanically as it is interesting in narrative. The sparkle, the glow, the charm of the jewels, the shimmer of silks, and the glint of jewels, are all so real and apparent."—Buffalo Courier. 12 mo, cloth, handsome cover, \$1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

TRAVEL LIKE A KING by being thoroughly posted on when to tip, when not to tip; where to dine, how to get about, what to say, and to whom, at every point en route. The Traveler's Handbook, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

"RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS" is a flexible cloth, Bible-class textbook by T. Nicol, D.D. (with map), 50 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

EUROPE Summer Tour, \$250 20 tours at lowest rates from \$150 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown, N. Y.

YOUR TRIP ABROAD



Will be made with more comfort and real pleasure if you read our

HELPFUL BROCHURE sent FREE on request.

It tells of the Bartlett System, how you can avoid many discomforts and "TRAVEL FREE FROM CARE."

BARTLETT'S SELECT TOURS 532 WALNUT ST. PHILA.

EUROPE June Tours, 12th Year. Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, British Isles, France, including Chateaux of Touraine, Spain. Dr. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

WHEN YOU GET

"BEFORE AN you will get a book of unique and AUDIENCE" exceptional value. It indicates new and original ways for speaking to an audience with grace, force, and dignity, emphasizing the use of the will in creative rather than imitative public speaking. 12mo, cloth, 152 pages, 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—Christian Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—Lutheran Observer, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text &

40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations.

Price, \$1.00, net; by mail, \$1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE COLLIER TOURS

The Collier Idea is different from all others, as different as Collier Routes are from those generally taken.

JAPAN ROUND THE WORLD EUROPE

Including three incomparable MOTORING TRIPS

Ask for book of Tour that interests you. 368 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

TOURS 26th Season—SPECIAL SELECT PARTY leaves for delightful European Tour in June. Also Round the World in November.

Strictly first class in every detail of travel. For Illustrated Itinerary, address Mrs. M. A. CROSLLEY, 22 E. 45th St., New York City, or 308 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Europe and Orient

26th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class. Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE, 149 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M. Principal Lawrence School Pittsburgh

Other Tours—Information free Southern Route Tour \$315

IDEAL TOUR \$165

THE ART OF TRAVEL A book devoted to the practical problems of European Travel. 180 pp. Price 20 cents.

H. H. POWERS Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

EUROPE Summer Tour, \$250

20 tours at lowest rates from \$150 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown, N. Y.



The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Health, Comfort and Pleasure

AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is not surpassed in facilities for the rest, comfort and enjoyment of its guests. Nevertheless, its fundamental purpose is to better the health of those who sojourn in its seven acres of delightful indoors.

Its system of nursing—trained men and women nurses of the highest character (see photograph above); its elaborate system of baths; its system of manual Swedish movements; its system of mechanical vibration; its system of massage; its remarkable system of gymnasium, swimming pools and health training; its school of health; all its costly scientific equipments for electric light baths, phototherapy, electricity, X-Ray, Finsen-Ray, etc., make it in reality what a distinguished guest once called it, "America's Great University of Health."

The luxury and magnificence of its appointments appear in its great indoor palm garden, sun parlors, bright and cheerful dining rooms (with fascinating 50-mile view); elegant lobbies; parlors; foyers; porches and spacious rooms; 100 suites with private baths, telephone in every room; absolutely fireproof building costing \$1,500,000.00, equipped.

Entertainment. Life at the Battle Creek Sanitarium is never monotonous. There is always abundant opportunity for perfect quiet and rest, and also opportunity to watch aquatic and gymnasium contests; join in drills, attend addresses, recitals, stereopticons, lectures, musicales, or to ride, drive or walk. At this season, skating, skeeing, tobogganning and sleighing are the favorite pastimes for the more robust guests.

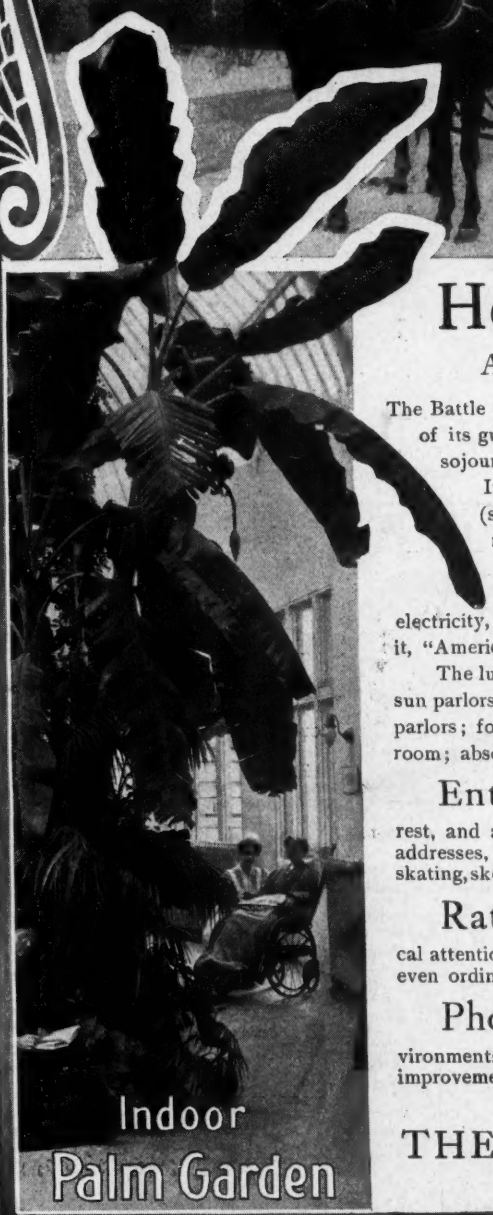
Rates Very Moderate. Board and room, including baths, services of trained bath attendants and necessary medical attention, cost less at the Battle Creek Sanitarium than board and room alone at many even ordinary resort-hotels.

Photographic Portfolio showing 60 views of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, interior and exterior, its life and environments, will be mailed free to LITERARY DIGEST readers who are seeking health improvement. In writing, kindly state accommodations that would probably be required.

ADDRESS BOX 19,

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Michigan

All through railroad tickets now have stop-over privileges at Battle Creek.



Indoor
Palm Garden

BOOKS FOR PHYSICIANS

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE

This work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is written by authorities of international reputation. With introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D. Two vols., 8vo, cloth, 1081 pp. \$7.50.

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. HUGO MAGNUS, authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. 12mo, cloth, 214 pages. \$1.00 net.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

The experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill. By Dr. PAUL DU BOIS, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., from the authors "Les Psychoneuroses." 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. \$3.00 net.

CARBONIC ACID GAS IN MEDICINE

A scientific treatise on the healing qualities of carbonic acid gas. By Dr. ACHILLES ROSE. 12mo, cloth, 200 pages. \$1.00 net.

PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST

This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBAUM, M.D. 12mo, cloth, 466 pp. \$1.50 net.

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. TOBY COHN, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8 Plates, 39 Cuts. 8vo, cloth. \$2.00.

NERVES IN ORDER

Or the maintenance of health. The latest scientific knowledge upon the entire realm of physical and mental health. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, cloth, 306 pp. \$1.50, postpaid.

NERVES IN DISORDER

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth the most advanced and valuable scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, cloth, 218 pp. \$1.50.

THE FORCE OF MIND

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints, with suggestions for the practical use of this knowledge by physicians and laymen. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, cloth, 347 pp. \$2.00.

SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, cloth, 259 pp. \$1.50.

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relation to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this topic. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, cloth, 451 pp. \$2.00.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness, helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. By ANDERS WIDE, M.D. 8vo, cloth, 382 pp. illus. \$3.00 net.

A BRIEF OF NEGROSCOPY

A clear, concise manual of medical information giving with sufficient detail all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and medico-legal aspects of a post-mortem examination. By GUSTAV SCHMIDT, M.D. Pocket size. 16mo, leather, 186 pp. \$1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

A BOY'S VACATION ABROAD

BY C.F.KING, Jr.



C.F. KING, Jr.

A DIARY COVERING A SIX WEEKS' TOUR OF EUROPE, WRITTEN IN AN EASY, BRIGHT, ENTERTAINING STYLE BY A 17-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLBOY ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE OLD WORLD. THE BOSTON GLOBE AND OTHER METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS DECLARE THAT AS A BOOK OF TRAVEL IT IS A TRUE REVELATION.

NOT A DULL MOMENT IN THE BOOK
LIFE ON BOARD ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STEAMSHIPS AND ON EUROPEAN TRAINS DESCRIBED IN A GLEEFUL, BOYISH MANNER. ALL THE POINTS OF INTEREST AND THE SIGHTS OF EUROPE MAY BE SEEN AND ENJOYED BY A READING OF THIS UNIQUE BOOK. NOTHING LIKE IT EVER PRINTED BEFORE

LONDON, PARIS, LUZERNE, THE ALPS, ATHENS AND CONSTANTINOPLE TAKE ON A NEW CHARM WHEN DESCRIBED IN THIS YOUNG AUTHOR'S EASY, BOYLIKE, SPICY STYLE. "A BOY'S VACATION ABROAD" is a book that will be enjoyed alike by old and young. ILLUSTRATED WITH 66 SPLENDID PICTURES REPRODUCED FROM SNAPSHOTS MADE BY THE AUTHOR.

The book is printed upon Irish linen bond paper, deckle-edge, bound in red silk with gold mountings and topped with gold.

On sale at all bookstores, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.50
THE C.M. CLARK PUBLISHING CO. BOSTON, MASS.

A SPECIAL RILEY NUMBER
THE BOOK NEWS MONTHLY FOR MARCH

presents six intensely interesting articles on James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier humorist and poet"—reminiscences, his personality, and his work—by personal friends:

Henry van Dyke Elizabeth Miller Samuel Duff McCoy
H. H. Howland Bliss Carman George C. Hitt

All profusely illustrated. Also a large portrait supplement of Riley, worthy of framing.

OTHER FEATURES: "The Novelist—Theoretically Speaking," by David Graham Phillips. "J. S. of Dale" (F. J. Stimson), by Robert Adger Bowen. "A Poet's Corner for France," by Kathrine Douglas. "The Significance of Stephen Phillips' Success," by Cornelius Weygandt. "William Dean Howells at Seventy," by William Stanley Braithwaite. "Miniature Books of To-day," by Frederic F. Sherman. Up-to-the-minute book reviews. Our Contemporary Dramatists and the Clergyman's Study Table departments.

A three-color engraving of Pierre Edouard Frère's painting "The Seesaw." Reproduced for the first time.

Five Cents a Copy—Fifty Cents a Year

If not on your news-stand, send five cents in stamps for the Riley number. One of our recent reproductions in color on heavy paper (9x11), will be sent with each subscription received during March. Mention Literary Digest.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Publisher Philadelphia

Two Valuable Helps to the Writing of Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo., cloth, 148 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.

By Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo., cloth, 240 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.

ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. Vital suggestions toward making the conjugal estate both sacred and happy. 190 pp. Price, \$1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.

THE MINISTER AND WOMEN

Rev. Jacob Bostedo's

critical experiences told in THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for March. \$3.00 a year, per copy 30c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 E. 23rd St., New York

Connectives of English Speech. By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12 mo, cloth, 334 pp., \$1.50 net. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

A NEW VIEW OF MAN, OF LIFE, AND OF JOY, in "The Being With the Uprturned Face," by Clarence Lathbury.

Julian Hawthorne: "It is refreshing to hear so positive and genuine a shout of belief and joy, and I think you will find much good will result from the utterance of it."

Edwin Markham: "It is a book for those who think and feel, written with rare insight and fine freshness of phrase."

12mo, cloth, 197 pages, gilt top, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London

Just Published—"A Cyclone Story"
Where the Rainbow Touches the Ground
By JOHN HENDERSON MILLER

Here is a story the scene of which is laid in a small town in the great State of Missouri. Its incidents are founded on fact and grow out of a terrific cyclone which changed things in this little town completely, and created a new condition that forms the basis of this exceptionally good story.

"A story with a strong plot," *Pittsburg Leader*.
"A bright and breezy story," *Herald and Presbyterian*.
"An exciting narrative," *Overland Monthly*.
"A very readable story," *Chronicle, Houston*.
"The story swings around a strong plot," *Hawkeye, Burlington*.
"The plot is a strong one," *Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg*.
"Breezy and enjoyable," *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.
"Full of action," *Brooklyn Citizen*.
"From a pen of unusual power," *Religious Telescope*.
"The characters are quaint and strong," *Post-Intelligencer, Seattle*.
"A good story well told," *Christian Advocate, Atlanta*.
"Full of quaintness and humor," *Christian Advocate, Detroit*.
"Exceedingly interesting," *Toronto Globe*.

12mo, Cloth, \$1.00 net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

IS THE BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY DYING OUT?

William North Rice, D. D., Prof. J. H. Hyslop, Samuel McComb, D. D., and others answer this question in **THE HOMILETIC REVIEW** for March. \$3.00 a year, per copy 30c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 E. 23rd St., New York

THE LIFE OF DISRAELI. A study of his personality and ideas, by WALTER SICHEL. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. \$2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

A BOOK WORTH BUYING

HEALTH THROUGH SELF-CONTROL

IN THINKING, BREATHING, EATING:

By WILLIAM ANTHONY SPINNEY, A. M.
\$1.20 net. \$1.30 postpaid.

A well-known teacher of physical culture puts the result of years of study and observation into the most practical and valuable aid to healthful and happy living yet published.

LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD CO., Boston

Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories

The PASSIONATE HEARTS

By ANNA MACMANUS

12mo, 75 cents, postpaid. **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK**

Beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragedy are these stories. These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleen are "instinct with beauty," says the *Glasgow Herald*.

Booklovers' Shakespeare CLOSING OUT SALE


The Ever-Increasing Popularity of the Booklovers' Shakespeare

has enabled us to sell it through four strenuous years, each year marking a new record of success. This success is based on the solid merits of the edition and on its dainty charm, on our low price and our easy conditions of payment.

Having recently arranged for immediate delivery of another large edition, we will dispose without reserve of the few sets now on hand. Most of these sets have two or three volumes slightly discolored, through exposure in the store. This deterioration is trifling and barely noticeable except to an expert; but we cannot consider the sets as quite perfect. Rather than rebind them we will sell them out at the cost of the sheets.

As the increased cost of material and labor will compel us to raise the price of the new edition, our present offer is more than a mere chance of securing the **Booklovers' Shakespeare** at bedrock figures. It is an opportunity which can never be duplicated.

Bound
Books
at
Sheet
Prices



You Can
Never
Duplicate
this
Opportunity

40 Dainty Volumes 7 inches high by 5 inches wide; colored illustrations

\$1.00 secures the Entire Set

COMPLETE and UNABRIDGED

The **Booklovers' Shakespeare** has always been the choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It is bound in 40 dainty volumes—a play to a volume—and contains 7,000 pages. It is an absolutely complete and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. The volumes are 7 x 5 inches in size—just right for easy handling. **No other edition contains the following important features**, which are absolutely essential to a perfect understanding of Shakespeare's plays:

Topical Index, in which you can find any desired passage in the plays and poems.
Critical Comments, which explain the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of eminent Shakespearean scholars.
Glossaries. A separate one in each volume.
Two Sets of Notes. One set for the general reader and a supplementary set for the student.

Arguments. These give a concise story of each play in readable and interesting prose.
Study Methods, which furnish to the serious reader the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.
Life of Shakespeare, by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, and other noted Shakespearean scholars and critics.

3 3/4
Lit.
Digest

SIEGEL COOPER CO. NEW YORK

FREE FOR FIVE DAYS

Fill up and return the accompanying coupon and we will send you prepaid a complete 40-volume set of the **Booklovers' Shakespeare**. Examine it at your leisure and return it at our expense if, for any reason, it fails to satisfy. **No money need accompany the coupon.**

The regular price of the **Booklovers' Shakespeare** sold through agents is \$42.00. To close out these half-leather sets we offer them at \$23.00 only. You have immediate possession of the set and pay \$1.00 only, and the balance a little each month.

SIEGEL COOPER CO., NEW YORK

Name _____
Address _____

CUT OUT AND SEND THIS COUPON

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

By Grenville Kleiser

Formerly instructor in Elocution and Public Speaking in Yale Divinity School, and now holding a similar position in the Theological Seminary of America, and in other institutions.

A MOST SUGGESTIVE AND PRACTICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR

This New Book is a complete elocutionary manual comprising numerous exercises for developing the speaking voice, deep breathing, pronunciation, vocal expression, and gesture, also selections for practice from masterpieces of ancient and modern eloquence. It is intended for students, teachers, business men, lawyers, clergymen, politicians, clubs, debating societies, and in fact every one interested in the art of public speaking.

12 mo. Cloth, \$1.25 Net; Postpaid \$1.40
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd St., New York

All About Revival Meetings

"The Manual of Revivals" by Rev. G. W. Hervey, A. M., is a volume of practical hints and suggestions from histories of revivals, and biographies of revivalists, with themes for the use of pastors; it includes texts, subjects and outlines of the sermons of many distinguished evangelists. 12mo, cloth, 332 pages. \$1.25, postpaid.
"Will be a great help to a conscientious, faithful minister."—*Lutheran Observer*.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT
Spend Easter in Bermuda

The luxuriously appointed twin-screw

S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie"

(Twin Screw—9,000 Tons)

Leaves NEW YORK March 28, 1907

Returning to NEW YORK April 3, 1907

Stop-Over Allowed

PERFECT CLIMATE

Sailing, bathing, golf and all out-door sports—splendid hotels and congenial social life.

SPECIAL RATE

\$35 and upward one way; **\$50** and upward round trip (including stateroom accommodations and meals).

A FOUR WEEKS' CRUISE

By the Twin Screw S. S. "BLUECHER" (13,000 Tons)

From NEW YORK, MARCH 5th, 1907

CALLING AT

St. Thomas, San Juan, Fort de France, St. Pierre, Bridgetown, Port of Spain,
La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Kingston (earthquake ruins), Colon
(Panama Canal), Santiago, Havana, Nassau.

Ample time allowed at each port for sightseeing. **Cost \$150** and upward (including stateroom accommodations and meals).

For Booklets, Plans, and Complete Information, Apply

Hamburg-American Line

35 and 37 Broadway, New York

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., No. 9

NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 880

FAMINE RELIEF.

In reply to several inquiries we would say that contributions for the relief of famine sufferers in China and Russia may be sent to the Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RAILROAD MAGNATES AND PRISON-STRIPES.

THE time has arrived in the history of American railroading when a large section of public sentiment, as represented by the press, believe that sending more railroad managers to jail would result in sending fewer passengers to untimely graves. The sickening accident record of the past few months, capped by the frightful wreck in New York City on February 16, in which 21 were killed and 147 injured, leads the *New York Times* to suggest that the lesson must perhaps "be imprest upon the minds of officers and managers by indictment, trial, and conviction." To the greed of the owners and managers "is very largely due the appalling record of bloody accidents as well as most other delinquencies in transportation," believes the *Springfield Republican*; and the *New York Evening Mail* predicts that the rate legislation "is likely to be followed up by a demand for laws decreeing criminal responsibility for railroad disasters and for a sterner execution of existing laws." The *Boston Herald*, too, thinks it is time for criminal action against negligent railway directors, for, it asks, "in what other way can they be roused to an adequate feeling of personal responsibility for the lives of helpless people who trust themselves in their hands?"

These are not hasty and demagogic journals, but papers that represent the sober and conservative thought of their respective cities. And the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a paper that speaks with authority in railroad matters, says of the New York wreck:

"There is about this and about most of the recent railroad disasters an air of incompetency in management and of carelessness in operation that is disheartening. Are our railroad men giving so much attention to their schemes of expansion and increased facilities and to financing these in the stock-market that they are negligent of the daily duty of efficient and safe operation? There seems somehow to be a condition of demoralization of service, of lack of competency, of discipline, of fidelity to the immediate duty, which is having alarming results and is casting discredit upon the railroad management of the country."

The *New York Press* remarks that the railroad managers "howl against Government interference with their business, yet they constantly provoke Government to assume functions which they persist in refusing to perform." *The World* thinks the manager is too busy with other things to safeguard human life. It observes:

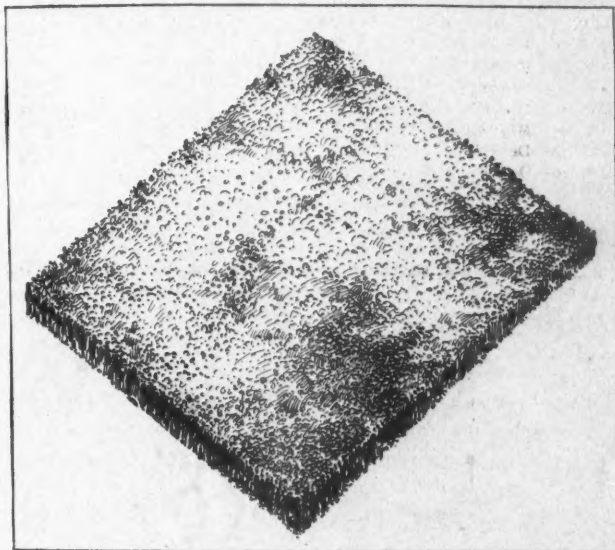
"In the matter of rigging the stock-market the American railroad manager has no superior. In the matter of providing safe and expeditious facilities for transportation he has no inferior in any nation of the first rank. He can manipulate political conven-

tions. He can debauch legislatures. He can send his paid attorneys to Congress and sometimes put them on the bench. In these matters he is a master, just as he is a master in the art of issuing and juggling securities. It is only in the operation of railroads that he is deficient. The mere detail of transporting lives and property safely and satisfactorily he seems to regard as unworthy of his genius. His equipment is usually inadequate. His road-bed is generally second-class or worse. His employees are undisciplined and his system is archaic.

"Whatever the causes may be, the fact remains that, judged by the results of operation, the American railroad manager is incompetent, and the records of death and disaster prove it."

The *New York Evening Mail*, quoted above, brings out the fact that the wreck in New York City was only an average day's railroad slaughter. To quote:

"Why should the terrible disaster at Bedford Park be spoken



ONE YEAR'S HARVEST.

Birdseye view of 4200 people, the number killed in railway accidents in the year ending June 30, 1906.

of as an unusual occurrence? Only 20 victims are dead; only 150 injured. It was not an average day's work of the American railroad system! To equal the record of 1906, the daily death-roll must number 26, and 237 men and women must be maimed and crippled every day in the year.

"What matters it whether this latest example of murderous inefficiency was due to spreading rails, a broken axle, or merely the commonplace habit of racing light cars so swiftly around a curve in the effort to catch up to a wrong schedule that they were flicked from the track like the crack of a whip-lash? It is not the one road, nor the one train crew, nor any single instance of reckless disregard for human life that calls for special denunciation. It is the entire shameful system."

Turning to the other side of the argument, *The Railway Age* (Chicago) thinks that the newspaper critics "have reached the hysterical stage." "Nothing in our political history," it declares,

TERMS: \$3 a year, in advance; four months, \$1; single copy, 10 cents; foreign postage, \$1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not

assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Date.	Place—Railroad.	Killed.	Injured.	Date.	Place—Railroad.	Killed.	Injured.
Aug. 19—	Johnstown, Pa., Pennsylvania	7	7	Jan. 19—	Meridian, Miss., New Orleans & Northwestern	1	4
Aug. 25—	Pittsfield, Mass., Maine Central	1	3	Jan. 20—	Blue Anchor, N. J., Reading	3	0
Sep. 12—	Sudbury, Can., Canadian Pacific	12	10	Jan. 20—	Warnock, O., Balt. & Ohio	0	3
Sep. 18—	Dover, Olka., Rock Island	2	9	Jan. 20—	Conneaut, O., Nickel Plate	0	20
Sep. 18—	Carleton, Olka., St. L. & S. F.	2	0	Jan. 21—	Reading	3	0
Oct. 4—	Lansingburg, N. Y., Bost. & Alb.	5	20	Jan. 21—	Lake Shore	1	4
Oct. 28—	Atlantic City, Pennsylvania	57	20	Jan. 21—	Yemassee, S. C., Atlán. Coast Line	1	5
Nov. 12—	Woodville, Ind., Balt. & Ohio	47	38	Jan. 22—	Death, Nev., Southern Pacific	0	4
Nov. 29—	Lynchburg, Va., Southern	7	11	Jan. 22—	Albany, N. Y. Central	7	15
Dec. 23—	Enderlin, N. D., "Soo" Line	10	31	Jan. 24—	Longdale, W. Va., Balt. & Ohio	3	1
Dec. 30—	Washington, Balt. & Ohio	59	60	Jan. 25—	Boykins, Va., Seaboard	1	2
Jan. 1—	Oregon Short Line	1	2	Jan. 27—	Orange, Erie	0	3
Jan. 2—	Volande, Kan., Rock Island	35	40	Jan. 28—	Dickinson, N. D., Northern Pacific	1	4
Jan. 3—	Brule, Neb., Union Pacific	1	1	Jan. 29—	Boston & Maine	6	13
Jan. 5—	Southern Pacific	2	0	Jan. 29—	Crowder City, I. T., M. K. & T.	0	8
Jan. 12—	Warsaw, N. Y., Buff., Roc. & P.	1	0	Jan. 31—	Trautman's, O., "Big Four"	2	3
Jan. 12—	Central New England	1	4	Feb. 1—	De Borgia, Mont.	2	15
Jan. 13—	Barney, N. M., Rock Island	5	8	Feb. 2—	Pittsburg, Balt. & Ohio	0	4
Jan. 13—	Bardwell, Ky., Ill. Cent.	4	5	Feb. 2—	Conemaugh, Pa., Pennsylvania	0	15
Jan. 14—	Waldron, Kan., Rock Island	2	0	Feb. 6—	Long Branch, Long Branch R. R.	1	2
Jan. 14—	Allison Park, Pa., Balt. & Ohio	1	1	Feb. 7—	Mercer, Pa., Bess. & L. E.	1	3
Jan. 14—	Chicago, Wabash	0	7	Feb. 7—	Freeport, Ill., Chicago Great Western	3	4
Jan. 14—	Montello, Nev., Southern Pacific	2	0	Feb. 8—	Ossining, N. Y. Central	2	7
Jan. 14—	Benson, N. C., Atlán. Coast Line	0	4	Feb. 8—	Birmingham, Ala., East Lake Electr.	4	0
Jan. 14—	Pittsburg & W'n	1	0	Feb. 8—	West Danby, N. Y., L. Valley	0	7
Jan. 15—	Rock Island	4	3	Feb. 8—	Chicago, C. M. & St. P.	1	12
Jan. 15—	Blaisdell, N. Y., Nickel Plate	1	2	Feb. 8—	Peoria, C. B. & Q.	1	2
Jan. 16—	Raleigh, N. C., Seab'd Air Line	0	1	Feb. 8—	Chicago, Chicago, L. S. & E.	1	3
Jan. 16—	Morristown, Pa., Reading	5	0	Feb. 9—	Wilmerding, Pa., Pennsylvania	0	20
Jan. 18—	Hammond, Ind., Lake Shore	0	13	Feb. 9—	Birmingham, Ala., St. L. & S. F.	2	7
Jan. 19—	Bureau, Ill., Rock Island	0	7	Feb. 10—	Chester, Mass., Boston & Maine	0	3
Jan. 19—	Fowler, Ind., "Big Four"	20	10	Feb. 12—	Easton, Pa., Lehigh Valley	0	4
Jan. 19—	Sandford, Ind., "Big Four"	32	35	Feb. 13—	Luzon, N. Y., Ontario & West.	3	16
Jan. 19—	Hammond, Ind., Indiana Harbor	0	2	Feb. 14—	Pearl City, Ill., Chicago Great Western	1	4
Jan. 19—	Minneapolis, Great Northern	0	6	Feb. 16—	New York City, N. Y. Central	23	147
Jan. 19—	Denmark, Ga., Atlán. Coast Line	0	2				
Jan. 19—	DeSoto, Kan., Atchison	3	0				
Totals.....						392	701

SERIOUS TRAIN WRECKS IN THE LAST HALF-YEAR.

The incompleteness of this table may be seen from the small number of wrecks it reports for August-December compared with those for January and February. It is made up from tables in *Ridgway's*, *Collier's*, the *New York Tribune*, and our own clippings. The tables issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission are more complete, but are usually three or four months late, and omit the dates and places of the wrecks and the names of the railroads on which they occur.

"has been more discreditable than the brutal, unreasoning, and insensate abuse that, in the name of reform, the politicians and the press have heaped upon railway managements in recent months." The campaign of vilification, it avers, "undoubtedly draws its inspiration from President Roosevelt and his policy—he

lighted the match, and, so far as we know, he has done nothing toward putting out the fire." After going on to say that railroad centralization is no worse than the President's governmental centralization, and that the managers should no more be blamed for the faults of employees than the President should be blamed for



IT'S COMING, WHETHER THEY LIKE IT OR NOT.
They themselves are forcing it by their mismanagement.
—Nye in the *Atlanta Jeffersonian*.



THE CONDUCTOR.
—Macauley in the *New York World*.

IN THE SHADOW.

the faults of sinners in the government service, it concludes thus:

"Three years ago American railways and American railway methods were the marvel of the world. Our people and press were justly proud of them. To-day the same people and the same press have exhausted the language in their search for epithets sufficiently derogatory to express their contempt of these same railways and methods. The change is an amazing phenomenon. It is a monument to the power of flamboyant politicians and conscienceless yellow press. Are the American people irresponsible? Have we as a nation no self-control? Can we not become indignant without at the same time becoming silly? It is time to stop and think. It is time to look squarely in the face these grave and threatening facts: that these attacks on railway corporations are adversely affecting their credit; that the abuse of their superiors is having a disastrous effect upon the morale of the employees which accentuates an already active tendency toward insubordination; that nothing so freely contributes to railway accidents as a universal scare over accidents; that a continuance of the present attitude toward railways need be carried only a little farther to bring about a condition of business paralysis and panic. If we are a sober-minded, reasoning people, it is about time for us to show it. We have played with incantations and fire long enough."

NO TARIFF REVISION.

WORD now comes from Washington by way of the correspondents that there is to be no revision of the tariff before 1909; that is, until after the next Presidential election. "There are good grounds for believing that the President would welcome some readjustment of the Dingley schedules," reports the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, "but that this can not be accomplished by the next Congress he is absolutely satisfied." Speaker Cannon and most of the leaders in the House are firm "stand-patters," and the Senate will not even ratify a reciprocity treaty. The President "is satisfied," we read, "that even were he to summon Congress in special session, the leaders would do nothing but kill time for a little while and then adjourn, and that general sentiment is not sufficiently strong to force the leaders." John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader in the House, put it in another way when he said that the people "might as well look to a bald-headed barber for an effective hair-restorer as to look to the Republican party for a revision of the tariff."

What brought out these expressions was a remarkable petition sent to the President by the Governor of Massachusetts and one hundred and fifty-two Republican members of the legislature, urging immediate action for a tariff revision. The Kansas legislature also recently passed a concurrent resolution to the same effect, and revision sentiment is reported rife in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. Senator Beveridge (Rep.) called attention recently to the fact that some of the manufacturers, who have been given protection so they could pay high wages and raise the dignity of American labor, are discovered among the employers of child labor. Many stanch Republican papers openly favor revision.

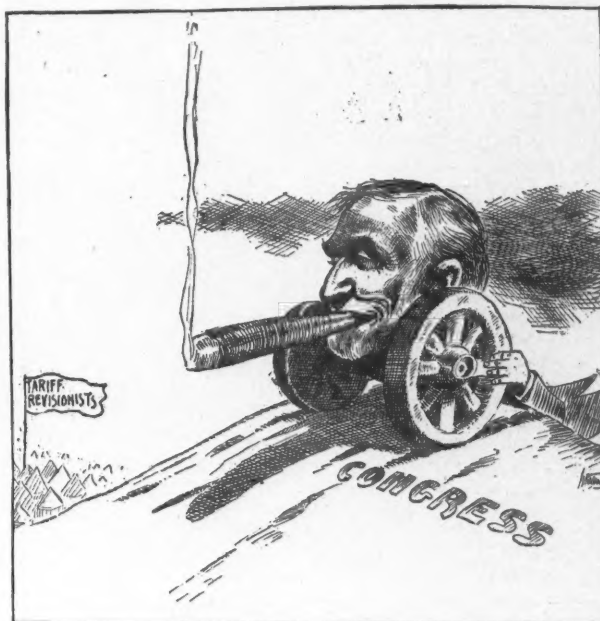
The tariff issue, in fact, is as much alive as when President Cleveland sent his famous tariff-reform message to Congress, says the *Providence Journal* (Ind.)—

"Mr. Roosevelt may ignore it. He may stick to his belief that the trusts are to be beaten without taking away their chief prop. Nothing is more certain, nevertheless, than that if he does not force the issue it may be forced upon him. And the circumstance that Congress will do nothing, if the party leaders can help it, until after the next Presidential election is over will not prevent the country at large from taking steps to see that the result of that election is a demand for reform so loud that the stand-patters will have no more strength to resist it."

More stir has been made by lesser evils, believes the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which declares:

"It is our belief that more injustice is permitted, more hardship imposed, and more distress to business and industry caused by

exorbitant Dingley schedules than by impure food, unclean canned goods, or railway rebates. This position is demonstrable by evidence and argument. The President did not wait for public sentiment before taking up the Pure-Food, Meat-Inspection, and Railway-Rate bills. He cracked the whip, and a reluctant Speaker



ONE REASON WHY THE TARIFF IS NOT BEING REVISED.
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.

came to heel. If he will lead the tariff fight, the whole pack will follow, Blanche, Tray, and Sweetheart.

"Petitions and facts are the thongs with which to weave the President a revision lash."

Yet the fact is not blinked that the barriers to tariff reform are practically insuperable. The President may dragoon Congress into passing railroad laws, pure-food laws, and what not else, but on the tariff they would stand like the embattled Greeks at Thermopylae. One enthusiastic Republican member of the House tried to get the fifty necessary signatures to call a party caucus to talk over revision, but had to give it up. Says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"There are few religions or schools of philosophy or systems of medicine whose adherents know anything of the devotion which the real stand-patter feels for the protective system, as embodied in the existing schedules. Sentiment and campaign contributions combine to make them impregnable. The President has experienced this, and, courageous as he is, has no liking for bringing his own head into forcible contact with a stone wall. This is what has made him lose interest in tariff revision. It is true that he has wanted to do other things more. When he becomes a Senator from New York, if that ever happens, he will be preeminent as a tariff revisionist. But that would be another situation."

"The immediate duty before tariff-revision Republicans in this State and elsewhere is to organize for the control of the Republican National Convention of 1908. It would be a serious calamity for the country and the party if the platform then adopted should be written by the extreme stand-patters. It would very much endanger Republican success, if not in that campaign certainly in the one four years later, since the platform declaration would be looked to for party guidance in reference to maximum and minimum schedules or concessions to the dependencies, or any other scheme or device suggesting relations between the nations which were essentially reciprocal. The 'stand-patters' are out for the capture of the next national convention. Let the revisionists get to work, too, in readiness for the contest."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) recounts the obstacles in the path of revision thus:

"There is no doubt that Cannon will continue to be Speaker of the House, and that the Committee on Ways and Means would be

opposed to any overhauling of the tariff. Moreover, if there was a willingness to take the subject up at all it would be extremely difficult to bring about any agreement as to what was to be done, and if the House should succeed in framing a bill and putting it through it would be torn to pieces and made over in the Senate, and nobody could forecast when or in what shape it would come out. In the mean time there would be much disturbance of calculations and a feeling of uncertainty which would have a disquieting, if not an upsetting, effect upon business. . . .

"The President is quite aware that if he should call Congress together in special session to revise the tariff, that body would not simply be reluctant to undertake the task, but would absolutely refuse to do so in any way that would be worth while, and nothing would come of it satisfactory to these petitioners or anybody else. There is no sign of a public opinion at present in behalf of tariff revision general enough or strong enough to induce Congress to act or to support the efforts of the President even if he were earnest in desiring action."

PACIFIC COMMENT ON JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

ACROSS the Pacific, in the island kingdom whose coolies are to be henceforth restrained from coming to our shores, the press are reported by cable to be commenting on the new plan in a tone that is eminently calm. This plan, by which the coolies will be excluded from our labor-market, while the Japanese children in San Francisco will be readmitted to the white schools, was



THE ACORN AND THE OAK.

—Jamieson in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

considered in these columns last week. In readmitting them, however, they are so graded that the older Japanese children can not enter the primary schools, thus obviating one of the main previous objections to their presence. Mr. U. Oyama, secretary of the Japanese consulate in San Francisco, says he is "sure that the Japanese people as a whole will be pleased with the terms." The provisions of the new Immigration Law on this point are general in language and make no specific mention of the Japanese, and Mr. Oyama is pleased that the Japanese as a people are not discriminated against. The *San Francisco Chronicle*, too, is glad that the new law is not aimed specifically at the Japanese, and can thus be used to exclude other undesired peoples. It remarks:

"It establishes the principle that for the protection of our civilization we may exclude from our territory or any part of it the lower classes of Asiatic, African, or European peoples whose habits of life tend to lower the national standard and whose racial character is so different from our own as to render assimilation both improbable and undesirable. We have as strong objection to the incoming of the Egyptian fellah, the Indian ryot, or the un-

tutored Syrian as to the coolies of Eastern Asia. The immigrants whom we desire are of the races who in their own lands have demonstrated the sturdy and self-respecting character of their peasantry, the possession of those habits of thought and conduct which are derived from the aspirations of a Christian or Jewish civilization, and whose racial nature is not antagonistic to our own. We desire that America shall be peopled with inhabitants not essentially different from the majority of the white people now here. We protest against the introduction of new lines of racial and social cleavage on our own soil. We can respect the feeling of other peoples who may feel in regard to their own territory and their own civilization precisely as we feel in respect to our own, and make no claim to the right of intruding where we are not wanted.

"All this does not raise the question of inferiority or superiority. It is not inconsistent with perfect international friendliness, unrestricted commerce, association in international councils, hearty cooperation for the peace and welfare of the world, or the right of travel or residence for temporary purpose of the people of all countries in the territory of others. It merely recognizes the right of all countries to protect the civilization and racial integrity of the mass of its population. If we can once assure the adoption of this ideal as a national policy, the steps by which it may in the end become fully established are of little consequence. If the President's proposal is made with the understanding that it is the first step toward the preservation of national purity, it should receive our hearty support."

Says the *Sacramento Bee*:

"What our Pacific Coast needs and desires is an act of Congress shutting out Japanese labor, just as Chinese labor is excluded, and for like reasons, the principal of which is that American labor can not compete with Japanese without degradation to the Japanese standard of living. But as the disposition of Congress and the President may not admit of the enactment of any such radical law at this time, the Root amendment should be welcome to California, as it would be a long step in the direction of total exclusion."

Some of the other Pacific-coast cities, however, are not so hostile to the Japanese. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram to the President, in which they say:

"The general trend of public opinion in Southern California is decidedly adverse to any discrimination against the Japanese as a people in the matter of public-school privileges, and this opinion is based upon considerations of equity and justice, and is held altogether independent of any attitude which the Japanese Government has assumed or may assume in regard to the question."

The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* observes approvingly:

"By degrees and by the slow but sure process of elimination, the allegation that the Pacific Coast is solid against the Japanese will be made to appear in its true light, a truth only in so far as the hoodlum element and some of the more timid of the labor-unions are concerned. Seattle labor-unionists fear no man's competition, and intelligent members of the unions on this coast know that they have nothing to fear from Japanese, tho for policy's sake they may be unwilling to say so."

The *Tacoma Ledger* is convinced by San Francisco's willingness to back down on the school question that the whole school incident was a "bluff." "It is now quite clear," it says, "that the real object of the crusade was not to protect the morals of the white pupils, but to force the exclusion of Japanese labor." The school board was "working, not for the schools, but for votes." *The Ledger* continues:

"Up this way there is no real sentiment against the Japanese. No sensible American mechanic sees in their competition a menace to white labor. It is well that these facts should be understood at Washington. . . .

"All efforts to create a scare over the Japanese question are doomed to failure. Whether they arise from the disordered brains of San Francisco politicians or from the sensation-mills of Eastern newspapers, the people have refused to take stock in them. A thousand interests at home and abroad would unite to preserve the peace. Besides, the Mikado's counselors are not fools."

DEVASTATION BY POLITICS AND FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

STRUGGLING in the throes of unprecedented political unrest, and stricken by a famine the extent of which can hardly be realized by well-fed America, the people of Russia call upon us through our press, and through their emissaries in this country, for sympathy and aid. Alexis Aladyin, Peasant leader in the first Russian Douma, gave to the reporters, upon his arrival recently in New York, an interview which told in startling terms of the suffering which millions of his countrymen were enduring in the famine districts. He told also of the rottenness of his country's political situation, and of the repressions which make impossible the election of representative men for the Douma. Almost simultaneously with the publication of his dark-colored comments on Russian affairs, the press of this country print dispatches from Odessa and other Russian cities telling of pogroms already instituted, and others threatened, the object of which is asserted to be the arousing of such universal disorder in the Empire as "will give the reactionary element excuse for having the Imperial Government declare that the convening of the Douma would be impossible under the circumstances." "The Government" we read, "has reached the conclusion that the dissolution of the Douma immediately after its assembling would be inadvisable, but that the same end can be attained by the suspension." When these dispatches were read to Aladyin for his opinion upon their reliability, he was not surprized. He said in reply, as quoted in *The Times*:

"There are three questions. First, Does there exist an organized group capable of conceiving and executing such a plan? The answer is, Yes. The group consists of the Court Camarilla, the

Grand Dukes, and their satellites. In the course of the sitting of the last Douma a series of massacres was planned, of which that at Bialystok was the first, and others were prevented only by the prompt investigation by the Douma and the outcry on the part of the foreign press.

"Second, Is Premier Stolypine a man to approve this plan?



ALADYIN. ANIKINE. JILKINE.
PEASANT LEADERS OF THE LAST DOUMA.

Aladyin is now in this country on a lecture tour. "His entire life since maturity," says the *Atlanta Constitution*, "has been devoted to a restless, intelligent effort to arouse the masses to the necessity of organization to secure popular government."

Answer, officially, No; but unofficially, a free hand would be given to any one attempting the organization of massacres.

"Third, If the news is true, what will be the result? Answer, Such a movement will inevitably cause a conflict between the Government and the people. A policy of massacres and increased governmental terrorism may succeed for a short time, but it will be ended by a general conflict throughout Russia.

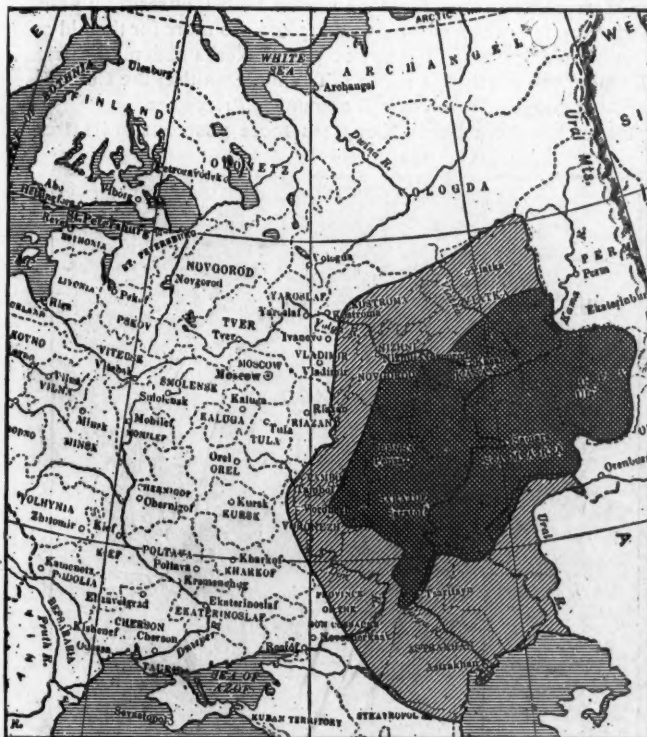
"To prevent even an attempt to execute such a plan the American press, together with the press of Europe, could exercise large influence by giving wide publicity to the reported intentions of the Government."

Editorially this paper discusses at length the report of proposed race riots which are to serve as pretext for postponing the opening of the Douma, "pending the restoration of order." Did these reports come from any country but Russia, it says, they "would be everywhere and instantly discredited," but there "no extreme of unwisdom or of cruelty is inherently improbable." It says further:

"If the intended disorders have the disapproval of the Government, it will be warned in time and can prevent them. If they occur, the world will instantly conclude that they are of imperial procurement. How can the Russian Government be willing to put itself in that position before the civilized world?"

All this time that the Russian Government is projecting one scheme after another whereby to maintain its strong hand over the Russian people, these people, whose political status is being argued, are daily dying by thousands, of one of the most terrible famines of history. Within the next three months, says Mr. Aladyin, one million people will be dead from starvation. The seriousness of these reports no one doubts. In the March magazine number of *The Outlook* (New York), from which the accompanying map is taken, Mr. Leroy Scott writes of his personal observation of the ravages of this affliction "in the land of the great hunger." From this source we quote a few illuminating paragraphs. Mr. Scott tells of his talk with a man typical of Russia's starving millions. Said this informant:

"We have little land, and much of our small crops goes for



MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

The darker shading shows the area of most complete destitution. In the contiguous shaded portion conditions are serious, but not quite so bad. Crop failures and lesser hardships have been frequent in still other regions.

taxes. Even when God blesses with harvests, we barely live from one year to the next.

"Two summers ago our fields gave us almost nothing. We thought last winter would end us—that we should never see the spring. The winter took all that we had saved—all! When spring came, we put in our seed, tho the earth was dry. We thought, 'Surely this year God will give us a rich harvest! But no rain fell. In some places the grain came up, thin, yellow. In most places it came not up at all.

"We saw ahead another black year. We prayed for rain to save the little that had sprouted, for that little would help keep us alive. Week after week we prayed, but no rain came. All that fell from Easter till the end of harvest, one man could have drunken it! We saw our few sprouts wither. Only here and there did a stalk come into head—and that head was empty. We turned our starving cattle into these best fields to get from them what they could. For the rest, our fields were black, dusty. They were like the road. From all our land we took nothing—nothing!"

"This was not one man telling the story of the fields of one village. In him thirty millions of people were speaking and were telling the story of a third of European Russia."

While private benefactions, distributed by the Red Cross and Zemstvo, reach their destination and achieve the maximum of good, the millions of funds appropriated by the Government are badly and criminally managed. This is Mr. Scott's indictment, which but indorses repeated reports in our daily press.

A TWO-BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS.

AS late as 1890 the country was startled by the cry of "a billion-dollar Congress," and in the fury of its anger it swept the Republican party from power in the most disastrous rout it has ever known. In 1907 the news that we have had "a two-billion-dollar Congress" does not seem to rouse more than a passing ripple of interest. "The simple republic of Monroe, of Jackson, of Pierce," says the *Washington Post* (Ind.), "is become the most splendid nation of the world, present or past, and the costliest governmental establishment under the sun," and "nobody is perturbed." The *New York Sun* (Ind.), which can not be accused of any partiality for the present Administration, observes:

"It is not easy to see just where any important economies could be effected in our budget. A few millions could be saved here and there, perhaps, but their total would be comparatively inconsiderable. A few dollars could be saved here and there by the adoption of better business methods in some of the departments,

but the total would be no very important sum. Our Navy is none too large, and there are branches of the military service which almost demand expansion beyond their present strength. Our pension-roll is enormous, but its reduction would meet no public approval. Our postal service costs a vast sum, but it is a vast business.

"So long as general prosperity continues we can carry our expenditures with little inconvenience and with little understanding of their magnitude. Should there come a period of industrial stagnation and commercial contraction we should probably be obliged to sit up and do some hard thinking.

"A billion of dollars is a lot of money to spend in a single year; but with prosperity continuous, even that expenditure will not noticeably strain our resources."

It is to the interest of the protected manufacturers to see that no surplus accumulates in the Treasury, for that would suggest tariff revision, remarks the *Baltimore Sun* (Dem.). It says:

"Unfortunately, the selfish interest of powerful trusts is linked with high taxes. All appeals by the New-England factories for free raw material, all clamoring for lower taxation upon the necessities of life, are met with the statement that the Government needs the revenues. And Congress, by its lavish appropriations, is careful that it shall continue to need them. Not many years ago a river-and-harbor bill that carried \$40,000,000 created a sensation. This Congress passes a \$90,000,000 bill without batting an eye or causing comment. The pension appropriation has been augmented many millions—how many no man can tell. Everything is increased, except the salaries of those who deserve an increase; 50 per cent. was added to the pay of Congressmen; \$115,500,000 is appropriated to the Navy; nearly \$100,000,000 to the Army, and \$206,000,000 to the Post-office—a sum far in excess of any previous appropriation for this purpose.

"If the country has grown from one billion dollars to two billion dollars in seventeen years, is there any limit in the future?"

Where has the money gone? The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) throws some light on this question in the following paragraphs:

"The increase in the appropriations for this session is in some degree due to new legislation by Congress. The Executive departments are also responsible for some of the added millions. The Service-Pension Bill, which passed both Houses by a practically unanimous vote, will require \$15,000,000 more for the old soldiers. The increase in the pay of postal clerks and mail-carriers will amount to nearly \$9,000,000. The increase that the Congressmen have voted themselves will amount to \$1,190,000.

"Never has there been a Congress more generous in its treat-



WHAT MAY HAVE CAUSED THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.
—Webster in the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.



HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE.
—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT IN CARICATURE.

ment of claimants, particularly those asking for private pensions. The bars have been thrown down in this kind of legislation, and thousands of private pension bills have been rushed through both Houses. It is said that President Roosevelt has felt impelled to request the House and Senate committees to go slow on these pensions now that the Service-Pension Bill is a law."

SENATOR SMOOT'S VICTORY.

THE remarkable influence evidenced by the W. C. T. U. and other women's organizations in their successful campaigns against the army canteen, the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and would-be Congressman Roberts, led many papers to believe that they would win their fight to oust Reed Smoot from the Senate. As Mr. Smoot is a Republican, the contest also took on a political character, and many Democratic papers charged the President with supporting Mr. Smoot's claims in return for the Mormon vote. Senator Dubois (Dem.), of Idaho, said in the Senate on Wednesday of last week:

"I know that strong influences are at work here. The President of the United States is the open friend of the Senator from Utah. You all knew it. The country knows it. He wants him seated. You have got the Mormon vote. You have every one of them, my friends, on the Republican side. But it has cost you the moral support of the Christian women and men of the United States."

The Democrats who favored ousting the Utah Senator were joined by a number of Republicans who objected to the power and practices of the Mormon Church, and hence to Mr. Smoot as its representative. Nine of the twenty-eight adverse votes on the final ballot were Republican. Three of the forty-two favorable votes were Democratic. Senator Hansbrough (Rep.), of North Dakota, said in support of the exclusion resolution:

"Having gained political power in many States and Territories, Mormonism comes here seeking a clean bill of health in the form of an indorsement of all its flagrant misdeeds. The defeat of this resolution would be tantamount to putting the seal of approval upon a conspiracy conceived, as I believe, in treasonable antagonism to our republican institutions."

"In dealing with the dangerous doctrine of an institution established upon the principle that it is superior to the governmental system under which we live we can afford to rise above conventional constitutional construction. The higher law should be invoked—the unwritten law embraced in the inherent duty of every citizen of the Republic to defend the written instrument from the assaults of those who would destroy it."

"An indulgent public has looked steadily on in prayerful hopefulness that the time would surely come when the strange and devious course of Mormonism, ever defiant of popular opinion, stimulated with the lust of possession and power, would receive a check. That time has come, and no more fitting place could be chosen than in this chamber of impartial judgment for the rendering of the long-delayed verdict."

The *Pittsburg Leader* (Dem.) succinctly states the case against Smoot as follows:

"Smoot is not a polygamist, or rather there has been no evidence presented to show that he personally practices that crime. But he is one of the ruling board in an institution that teaches polygamy and encourages it by precept and example."

"Polygamy is contrary to the law of the United States and the law of the State of Utah. Senator Smoot is an accomplice to the breaking of this law so long as he continues in his official position in the Mormon Church, and between a law-breaking principal and aider and abettor there is practically no difference."

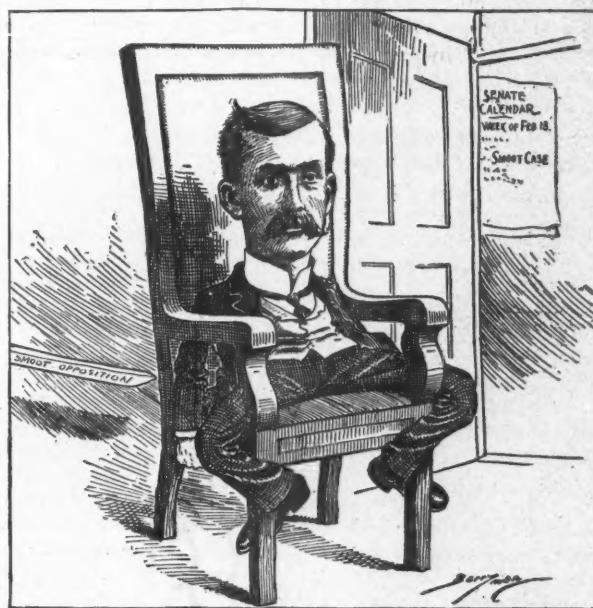
"No man who defies the law is fit to be a lawmaker, nor is any man who sustains and upholds a law-breaking institution, particularly an institution that is a menace to the virtuous home."

While most of the religious press oppose Smoot, most of the secular press sustain him. The *New York Times* (Dem.) calls the anti-Smoot campaign a "mindless and bigoted crusade," and says it "could have triumphed only by such a denial of the right

of a State to equal representation in the Senate as would have rent the Constitution in twain." And the *Brooklyn Standard-Union* (Rep.) remarks similarly:

"A more lamentable and ill-advised attempt to attack polygamy by excluding from the Senate a man who is not a polygamist could hardly have been made, and were it not that the institution has already received its death-blow there might be grave fears that the unwise anti-Smoot campaign would react against the moral issue it purported to favor."

Perhaps the best plea for Mr. Smoot was the one he made himself on the floor of the Senate on Tuesday of last week. After declaring that he is not and never has been a polygamist, he said that the Mormon "revelation" concerning polygamy was merely permissive, never mandatory, and, "as a matter of fact, only a small percentage of that faith have ever been polygamists." In 1890 the Church adopted the manifesto forbidding polygamy, "and thereupon the practice of polygamy for the future was abandoned." At this date, however, there were "about 2,451 male members of the Mormon Church who had polygamous families," and these were placed "in a position of difficulty." This was rec-



—Berryman in the *Washington Star*.

ognized, and there was "toleration exercised by most of the people of Utah, Mormon and non-Mormon alike." The number of polygamists has since then decreased until there are now "not to exceed five hundred such householders in existence." In the governing bodies of the Church, we are assured, monogamists are supplanting the polygamists. Mr. Smoot added:

"But, Mr. President, it is claimed that there have been new cases of polygamous marriages since the manifesto, and this presents altogether a different question. I have no hesitation in declaring to the Senate and to the American people, that, in my opinion, any man who has married a polygamous wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted, and, if convicted, should suffer the penalties of the law, and I care not who the man might be, or what position he might hold in the Church; he should receive the punishment pronounced by the law against his crime."

"The testimony taken before the committee tends to show that there have been some polygamous marriages since the manifesto. I believe sincerely, Mr. President, that such cases have been rare. They have not received the sanction or the encouragement of the Church."

Speaking of the charge that the Mormon endowment ceremonies impose a treasonable obligation upon the initiate, he declared:

"There does not exist in the endowment ceremonies of the Mormon Church the remotest suggestion of hostility or of antagonism to the United States or to any other nation. They are of a purely

religious nature, wholly between the person taking them and his God, and, as with the ritual of various fraternal organizations, regarded as sacred and secret.

"Adverting to the religious and spiritual character of those ceremonies, it is conceded that such character in ceremonies often has an influence on the conscience and conduct of the persons concerned. There is not a solitary instance where that influence in the endowment ceremonies has been displayed in an act of hostility to the Government. If any effect has been wielded, it has been for the most devoted loyalty to our own nation."

The Utah Senator then ridiculed as a "myth" the idea that the Mormon Church is "menacing" the Republic by a "hierarchical" domination. And he continued:

"So far as I am concerned, I formally and solemnly aver that in every vote and action as United States Senator I shall be governed in the future, as I have been in the past, only by my convictions of what is best for the whole people of the United States, under my oath to support the Constitution and laws of this nation."

"In closing let me say under my obligations as a Senator what I have said under oath before the committee, that I have never taken any oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duty as a Senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to any church or other organization which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance in civil affairs to my country—an allegiance which I freely, fully, and gladly give."

THE MALLOCK LECTURES AGAINST SOCIALISM.

FIVE lectures on Socialism delivered at Columbia University by the well-known English economist and author, W. H. Mallock, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, have attracted a great deal of newspaper notoriety recently. Among other things Mr. Mallock engages to destroy "the Socialist's theory that labor is the sole producer of wealth." Thus:

"The modern industrial system, when Adam Smith wrote in the middle of the eighteenth century, was as Karl Marx insists, only just beginning. The world's great increases in productivity have been all made since that time. Even then two factors were at work, other than the division of labor, which have ever since been growing in importance and magnitude, and the secret of modern production resides, we shall find, in these. One of these is the development of machinery. The other is the increasing application of exceptional intelligence, knowledge, and energy, not to the manual labor of those who possess these exceptional qualifications, but to the direction and coordination of the variety of individual operations into which the manual labor of others, on an increasing scale, divides itself. It is to this latter factor that the development of modern machinery is itself due."

"The enormous augmentation of wealth, then, which is characteristic of modern times, is not due to average labor, tho average labor is essential to it. It is due, in its distinctive magnitude, to the increasing concentration of intellect, knowledge, and other rare mental faculties, or the process of directing this labor in an increasingly efficacious way; and capitalism is primarily the means by which this direction is effected. No intelligent Socialist, when the matter is thus put plainly, can possibly deny this."

"Socialism has made two attempts to justify itself—attempts beginning at opposite ends of the scale. (1) One is the attempt of Marx and his school, which represents ordinary manual labor as the sole producer of wealth. (2) The other is that of the more thoughtful Socialists of to-day, who more or less clearly recognize, tho they do not openly say so, that the Marxian analysis of production is no better than nonsense. These men, so far as the machinery of production is concerned, are coming round to a view which is, in many respects, not to be distinguished from that of their most uncompromising opponents. They are coming to recognize that in the modern process of production the few play a part even greater than that played by the many—that the labor of the many is the unit which the ability of the few multiplies; and the only radical change which these modern Socialists would introduce is a change in the character of the motives by which this

ability is first to be elicited, and then kept in a state of sustained activity."

Mr. Mallock's conclusion is that the only alternatives to the wage system are slavery and the "corvee" system, that the individual demand for financial reward and desire of family life, as well as limitations on what the state can compel individuals to do, make Socialism impossible.

Replies to Mr. Mallock were not long in coming. Gaylord Wilshire, editor of *Wilshire's Magazine*, in the *New York Times* vigorously combats the points raised, particularly the argument from ability. He writes:

"The very condition to develop human productivity which Mr. Mallock declares to be required, namely, large material rewards for superior directive ability, has been a fact in the world's history for the last two thousand years, and yet he does not seem to have noticed that it is only in the last one hundred and fifty years, since the invention of the steam-engine and labor-saving machinery, man has increased in productivity to any great extent."

"The evolution of the capitalist system is to-day eliminating the small owner, the 'men of ability,' the very men who Mr. Mallock is declaring are so essential to our system of production. Mr. Mallock, it seems, would have us believe that among the ones who get the great rewards for 'directive ability' are the scientific men, the chemists in the steel industry; that they are more highly paid than manual laborers. The truth is that these men, these brain-workers, are paid a competitive wage which gives them very often much less than manual laborers. It is not very difficult to get a good chemist, graduated from one of our best universities, at a salary of \$100 a month, while many a manual laborer in a steel mill gets \$200 a month. But while the manual laborer may get his \$200 a month and the chemist but \$100, the stockholder who may do nothing at all is getting \$20,000 a month."

"In regard to the destruction of family life which Mr. Mallock alleges that Socialists wish, I would point out that the greatest foe to family life is the fact that the laborer is frequently not paid enough to support the family without putting his wife and children to work."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RAILROADS are becoming the prime factor in American race suicide.—*The New York American*

"MAKING up time" is one of the swiftest ways of entering eternity.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

WHY can not we make a treaty with Pittsburg to issue no more passports to New York?—*The New York Evening Mail*.

MR. CARNEGIE can back Mr. Rockefeller off the boards by giving a million or so for the education of the Japanese children in San Francisco.—*The Cleveland Leader*.

THE Kansas legislature abolishes capital punishment. A sentence for life in Kansas is a greater deterrent from crime than a death sentence.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

BY the way in which state legislatures are reducing railroad fares from three to two cents, it is plain that the no-pass regulations are in force.—*The New York Commercial*.

THE people of the United States have given \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board, but they didn't know it until John D. Rockefeller told them about it.—*The Chicago Journal*.

WHEN the jury decides upon the sanity of Harry Thaw it will do well to turn its attention to some of the special writers who are giving impressions of the trial.—*The Cleveland Leader*.

THE achievement of Woo Ang of San Francisco, who raised a draft of eight dollars to eight thousand is a refutation of the statement that the Chinese can not adapt themselves to American ways.—*The Boston Transcript*.

A CONNECTICUT thief has stolen sixty comic operas. If they are the kind that have been on the boards during the last few seasons a grateful public will give him all the assistance needed to avoid capture.—*The Cleveland Leader*.

AFTER voting to raise the salaries of its members \$2,500 a year because of the increased cost of living in Washington, the House is preparing to pass a bill making tipping unlawful in the District of Columbia. It is true economy that saves at both ends.—*The New York World*.

THERE was a nice derangement of epitaphs in the part of the King's speech referring to the Kingston earthquake. "I have seen with satisfaction," said King Edward, "that the emergency has been met by the Governor with courage, and by the people with self-control."—*The New York Evening Post*.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

NOBLEMEN OR NOBLE MEN FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS?

THE King of England's speech at the recent opening of Parliament, formal, perfunctory, and sometimes unparsable as such productions have often been, had at least one notable reference to a burning and somewhat perilous question in contemporary politics, and that was the reform of the House of Lords. Such a reference may be characterized as almost daring; it was none the less timely. The House of Lords has recently been scored by Liberal papers of all shades; by Home-Rulers, by Dissenters, and by Laborites. It has run the gantlet of all that is most living and most earnest among the advocates of English progress. We read in the English press that it is an anomaly in these democratic days; that among European legislative chambers and even at Westminster it is a medieval monstrosity; finally, that it has written its own sentence in the arbitrary vetoes which it has passed on so many attempts made by the Commons for progressive legislation. The principal faults found with the Upper Chamber are that its members take their places by inheritance; that they do not represent the best men, the genuine "noblemen" of the land; that they merely stand for their own class interests, and are repudiated by the people as failing to carry out the general opinion, desires, and aspirations of the universal British nation.

The Prime Minister's words, in summoning his party to consider "matters of grave importance," are generally interpreted as referring to this question. Lord Crewe in his vacation speech said, speaking of the predominance of the peers: "I believe the country is prepared to consider and adopt any well-considered scheme for redressing a balance which operates so unfairly in one direction." "The peers," remarked Mr. Winston Churchill in his recent speech at Manchester, "have provoked a constitutional struggle." Even the London *Times* takes alarm at Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's words and declares that, if the matters he mentions refer to the House of Lords, "there can be no doubt about their gravity, for we need hardly say that any endeavor to restrict or alter the historic rights and privileges of the House of Lords would involve changes which would be revolutionary in the fabric of the constitution. Changes of the sort are not to be proposed lightly even by governments with the largest of majorities behind them. Lord Newton introduced a bill on Thursday of last week proposing the reconstitution of the Upper House on a partly elective basis.

A new House of Lords is now being loudly called for, and how and of what this new house ought to be constituted is told us by Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent scientist and intellectual spec-

ulator, in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). He does not shrink from paying a somewhat backhanded compliment to the present peers when he describes the sort of men whom he would put in their places, and observes:

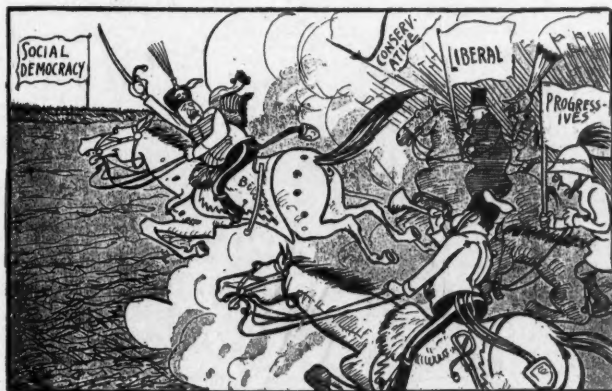
"What we require in an upper house of Parliament is, a clearer moral atmosphere and a loftier general character—a body which shall largely consist of men of the best intellect and the widest political and administrative experience—men who would be guided by principle rather than by expediency, and who would disdain to allow private interests or class prejudices to influence them in deciding those great questions which affect the welfare of the whole community. A house of this character would be of inestimable value as a non-party, advisory, and truly legislative body. It would be able to condense and simplify bills which had been so mangled in the House of Commons by party conflict that they have become unintelligible or self-contradictory, as is now so frequently the case with complex acts of Parliament, while it would be the proper body to deal primarily with the more difficult problems of our civilization, as well as with those which involve colonial or imperial interests."

The new house would be an elected body of men, none of whom are to be below forty-five years of age. The members of this body would be selected from those "who have already been chosen to fill offices or to perform duties which imply some superiority in education, ability, or character." It is plain that Dr. Wallace, as he himself would admit, is following here the American model, especially in maintaining "the democratic principle of election." He limits the eligibles to the following classes:

1. Peers of the United Kingdom, baronets, and knights.
2. Ex-members of the House of Commons.
3. Members of the Privy Council.
4. Justices of the peace.
5. Ex-governors of a colony or dependency.
6. Ex-members of a colonial legislature.
7. Ex-members of the diplomatic service, consuls-general, etc.
8. Ex-mayors of boroughs.
9. Ex-chairmen of county or district councils.
10. Fellows of the Royal Society.
11. Presidents of chartered, literary, or scientific societies.
12. Great writers, who offer themselves as candidates.

No hereditary titles should in the future be dispensed, altho the rank and dignity of existing houses should not be interfered with. But he would make the House of Lords a house of business, and the members should be paid, as bank directors are, for the work they do. He declares:

"The duties of members of the Upper House would be such as to call for continuous attention and study. It would therefore be imperative that they should not be actively engaged in any business or profession, or in the management of any public company. They must be men who could and would devote their whole time and abilities to the service of their country. To enable them to



THE ATTACK



THE RESULT.

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

A SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE RECENT REICHSTAG ELECTION.

do this in every case, a liberal, but not excessive, annual payment should be made to them."

He enlarges as follows upon the far-reaching effect these reforms would have throughout the British Empire:

"A very important consequence of the great constitutional reform here advocated would be that it would render possible any future reforms in our constitution that may be deemed necessary. Two such have been much discussed, and are perhaps almost ripe for more active measures. One is the establishment of local parliaments for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for all internal affairs, while retaining a modified house of commons, perhaps consisting of about half its present numbers, which might be chosen by the counties in proportion to population, and which would be able to devote itself exclusively to legislation affecting the whole United Kingdom, in association with the new House of Lords. The other and perhaps even more important question is that of the suggested federation with our colonies and dependencies. This might be initiated by each colony, etc., sending one or more representatives to the House of Lords, to assist it by their local knowledge in the decision of all great imperial questions."

FAILURE OF THE SMALL-PARTY SYSTEM IN GERMANY.

THE petty rivalries and wranglings of the fifteen or twenty small parties in the Reichstag rob its work of life and force; it does not really know its own mind, says *Die Nation* (Berlin), the organ of Dr. Theodor Barth. This writer goes on to say that the only real cure for the stagnation of German parliamentary life is the ranging of the Reichstag deputies under two party flags, and two only. Dr. Barth has had in this instance the courage of his convictions. He has belonged to a division of the Left known as the Party of Progress, and, seeing the absurdity of the opposition between the extreme Left, the Social Democrats, and the section to which he belongs, he has tried to unite them. This has resulted in his repudiation by the Party of Progress, and the news now comes from Berlin that his able and interesting journal, which as a man of fortune he edits for the love of the thing, is to go out of existence in April. The account which he gives of German parliamentarism in the article above cited is sufficiently depressing. The work of legislation is "unfruitful" and "disgustingly tedious." The deputies care most of all for the "pecuniary al-

lowance" made to them; they are utterly "without influence on the policy of the Government." They constantly talk of forbearance and patience, but "have not power enough to put an end to the prevailing scarcity in bread and meat, or to check in the slightest degree the excessive taxation under which the people groan." We read as follows:

"Is it not astounding that not a single one of the numerous parties or fractions of parties in the Reichstag can be induced to make any honest efforts to form a powerful and harmonious group upon the platform of some comprehensive movement, and that even the thought of such a thing is derided as the unprofitable dream of a crank? It is quite possible, of course, that these words may appeal to the convictions of some responsible political leader who secretly espouses our view. Perhaps more than one such man may be looking forward to the day when we shall see in the Reichstag one, and only one, government party, and one opposition."

But this he can never be unless a leader of comprehensive mind appears to represent the Opposition. To quote:

"A real change and improvement in the condition of popular representation and its relation to the Government can never be realized until a clear-headed and fearless statesman brings up in the Reichstag, and presents before the people, one of those great and purely political questions on which, in other lands of parliamentary government, party divisions are based. In order to attain this end at the present moment it would be necessary for the two great groups, the Liberals and the Conservatives, to abandon their old party cries. The Left must shake itself free from the marked reactionaries, who age in a large manner responsible for the present stagnation, and purge itself from the influence of mere doctrinaires, and both extremes subordinate their ideas to the practical and present interests of the whole Empire."

It is absurd to think, however, that Chancellor von Buelow took this course when he brought about the union of the Liberals and Conservatives against the Social Democracy and Center. The colonial question was scarcely big enough to found a real dual-party government on. It was not a fundamental constitutional question such as causes political cleavage in England, America, Holland, Belgium, etc. In this writer's words:

"The idea of forming a permanent coalition and thus securing a government majority out of such essentially heterogeneous parties as these, united on the fugitive colonial question which was

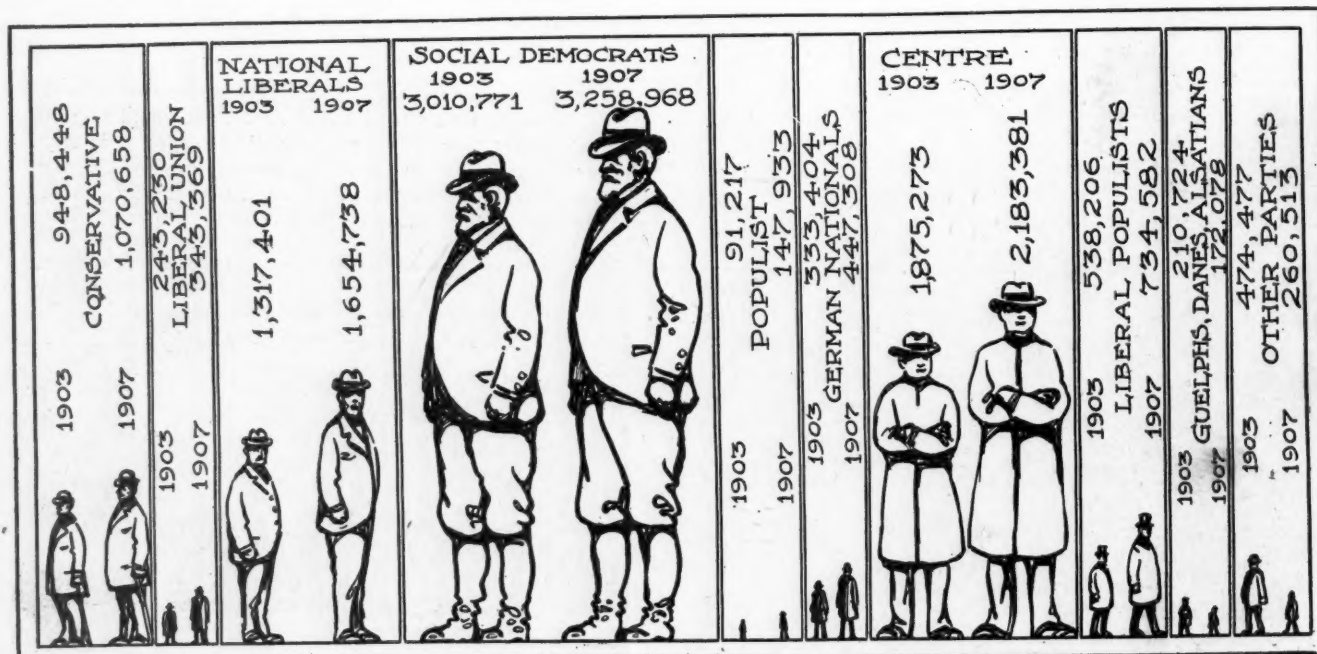


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF VOTES CAST BY THE VARIOUS PARTIES FOR THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS IN 1903 AND 1907.

By the Government's limitation of representation from the cities, the Socialists, despite their increased vote, suffer a large reduction in strength in the Reichstag.

presented at the last election is simply preposterous. Prince Buelow can only intensify the mistrust with which his plans are regarded on all sides without exception, when he attempts to marshal Liberals and Conservatives as a government party against the Center and the Socialists. Even the colonial question, which has recently become a very burning issue for a time, must quickly give way in



A BAD SHOT.

MEMBER OF THE CENTER—"True, you've hit the mark, but not the Center."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

the new Reichstag to other problems in face of which Liberals and Conservatives will summarily dissolve their alliance. Germany is perhaps the only state in the world where a political leader would venture on an experiment such as von Buelow has made."

He does not wholly blame the imperial Government, by which he means the ministry under von Buelow, and von Buelow under the Emperor, for the present feebleness of the Reichstag. As he says:

"It would be false and unjust to lay all the blame upon the Government and charge them with preventing the establishment of a genuine dual-party legislature. We need not waste words to prove that the German Conservative party and a large section of the present Center have opposed the plan. German Liberalism, in conjunction with the Socialists, when these latter formed the most powerful wing of the Left, has also fought against a coalition that would stand in opposition to the government party. The Social Democrats are indeed as little disposed to recognize the advantages of the dual-party system as are the reactionaries of every shade and the Ultramontanes."

The Social Democrats, in fact, have been the very ruin of the dual-party idea. By their ridiculous agitation, their narrow and impractical program, they have drawn together all the forces of political life in Germany, and attracted all the attention of political parties upon themselves. Their unpatriotic selfishness has been their ruin.

"The Social Democrats have tried in vain to absorb the Liberals; they have put all the finest and gaudiest stuff they possess in their shop-windows; they have proposed alliance with the Center, with the Poles and Alsatians; they have attempted by indirect means to triumph over the Party of Progress by a coalition with Prussian reactionaries, and to be looked upon as controllers of the Liberal party, and to make the great political question of Germany Socialist or non-Socialist. But their efforts have been in vain."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

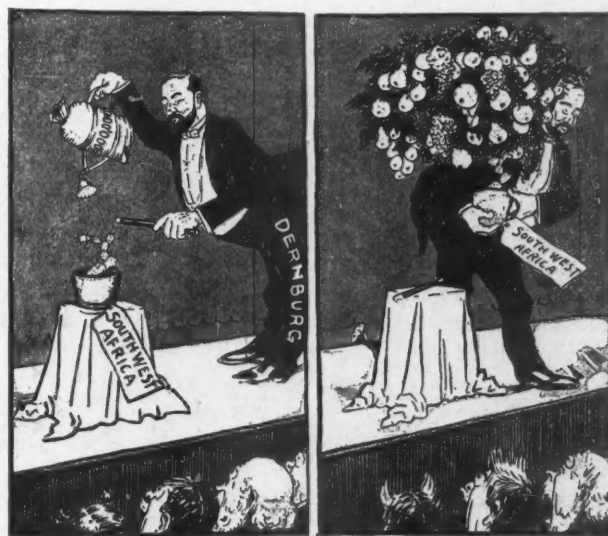
SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN SWITZERLAND.

THE wave of politico-religious reform in France, which dashed in vain against the Pyrenees in a futile effort to sweep over Spain, has seemingly met another insurmountable barrier in the Swiss Alps. Stimulated by what the French radicals had done, the freethinkers of little Switzerland tried to unsettle the religion of Calvin and the law by which it is safeguarded, but found the task too much for them. In contrast to France, the Catholics in Switzerland favored separation, while the Protestants opposed it. From the Swiss papers we gather the following particulars: While there is complete liberty of conscience in Switzerland, the Protestants, who number about 200,000, are with regard to doctrine and discipline, in each canton under the control of the local magistrates and are taxed for the support of their church institutions. Separation of church and state in Switzerland means freedom from this state supervision and state sanction, and has recently been agitated in the canton of Neuchâtel. On January 20 a vote was taken by means of a plebiscite or referendum, and the proposal of ecclesiastical independence was rejected by 15,000 voices against 8,000. Speaking of this decision, the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) observes:

"The check thus received has been attributed to the fact that the prime movers in the proposal were freethinkers, hostile to every sort of church. No doubt there is much truth in this account of the matter. But the principal operating cause doubtless was that in our democracies the people are not disposed to change what they already have, and what suits them, for something the end of which they can not foresee. Without being very religious, the majority of them are by no means irreligious. They desire to have a church which retains Christian forms after a moderate fashion, which exercises an influence on the education of the young, which can attend to the sick and the poor officially and regularly. They wish to have their children baptized and catechized, their marriages blest, and their funerals performed by a clergyman."

The official Protestant Church has now become tolerant, and no longer persecutes, as it formerly did, and its authorities never interfere with independent and self-supporting congregations of a different cult and creed. "Under these conditions, we can not see how the masses of the Protestant Church could be induced to surrender the advantages of a quasi establishment, which, if they be negative, are at any rate sufficient for their requirements." On the other hand, this writer adds:

"With regard to the Roman Catholic Church the case is quite



If he can only water the sands of Africa with the people's millions, he declares, the result will be something like this!

DERNBURG THE WIZARD.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

different, just as it is in Protestant countries like England, where the church has become to the state an instrument of domination. The question presents itself to Catholics in another light than that in which it appears to Protestants. To the former the disestablishment of Protestant churches seems to be the only measure which will liberate the people of Switzerland and bring them back to a church which does not maintain itself by coercive measures. France has taken on this point an initiative step which will probably be followed elsewhere. But we must await developments before we can pronounce safely on this matter."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BEAGLES, THE BIBLE, AND BRITISH BRAVERY.

AN attack is being made from a somewhat unexpected quarter upon the Bible and the training methods (so-called) of the British army and navy. "Certain neurotic and hyperesthetic persons, calling themselves Humanitarians" are raising an agitation against the custom in some English schools of keeping a pack of beagles for the purpose of invigorating the pupils by hare-hunting. This is especially the case at Eton, and the Eton beagles are now being attacked, complains *The Beagler Boy* (London, vol. i., No. 1, price 2d., by post 2½d.) This journal has been started by "Old Etonians" and is intended to maintain the authority of the Hebrew Scriptures (King James's version) on the subject of hunting, and incidentally the practise of hare-hunting by the Eton boys as "the best form of sport that can be provided for British boys."

The editor naturally takes a very lofty view of his task as an apologist for the Bible as the palladium of the "Eton boy." He speaks on this subject as follows:

"The shameless design of some secularist and agnostic politicians to drive the Bible out of our national schools has ended, as it deserved, in ignominious failure; just as the conspiracy of a certain portion of the dissenting proletariat, to exclude the Anglo-Catholic Catechism, was happily frustrated by the intervention of the spiritual and temporal aristocracy of the realm."

"Fortunately we need not fear lest any attempt should ever be made to banish the Scriptures from that ancient foundation where 'Henry's holy shade' is still, and always will be, more reverently adored than 'Huxley's shady hole'—as the Science School has been jocosely, but not inappropriately, designated. The Eton boy, indeed—to his credit be it said—is not in the habit of parading his knowledge of the Bible to all the world; he does not wear it on his sleeve for daws to peck at; he is, it may be, content to regard it as a flower which may well be left to 'blush unseen'; but he is, nevertheless, honestly proud to preserve the simple faith of his forefathers untainted by the rationalizing theories, whether of profest freethinkers, or of those who so absurdly style themselves 'the higher critics.'"

How far the "higher critics" have interfered with the aristocratic sport of hare-hunting he does not exactly state. But he feels sure that any reflections on the Eton beagles are "plainly opposed to the whole scheme of creation as revealed to us by Holy Writ, and as exemplified in those 'laws of nature' in which the divine Wisdom has made itself manifest to mankind." "Holy Writ" has in the first place revealed the fact, as this writer mentions, that "the hare is an unclean animal." As it appears that "in Holy Writ nowhere do we find any injunction against hunting," he asks, with some reason, "As for the hare, why should he be exempt from hunting?" Why, indeed? The writer gives his reasons why exemption should not be granted to this animal. Not to hunt the hare is to oppose God's purpose. God made this "beast of the field" for the pursuit of barking beagles and shouting schoolboys.

To attack the Eton beagles is not only an evidence of impiety, but the man who does so is no patriot. The writer accordingly proceeds to view beagling in its "imperial aspect." The hare must pant, and faint, and die, torn to pieces by Eton dogs, in order that Minden, Trafalgar, and Waterloo might be won. Such is the divine ordering. As this writer remarks:

"It has pleased the divine Creator to ordain that suffering shall be the rule of the universe, and if it is necessary that one of the inferior animals should suffer in order that our boys may be strengthened in wind and limb, and learn the lessons of courage and endurance—if through such suffering the sinews of an imperial race may be braced and fortified, surely it is for us to accept the gift of a benign Providence with unquestioning gratitude, and not to be led astray by these decadent prophets of a morbid millennium, the realization of which would assuredly synchronize with the downfall of the British Empire."

The end of beagling would thus cut away the foundations of the British Empire. But more than that. So long as the hare is followed by hounds and boys in "the adjacent country hunted over by the Eton College beagles" the fleets of William II. may get up steam and point their guns in vain. Even the conquest of the Transvaal may be traced to the beagles.

The editor of *The Beagler Boy* closes with a peroration which will delight the soul of all who have been taught in the school of Gray, and he remarks:

"At most schools, of course, the boys are content with the ordinary athletic games and exercises—paper-chases, 'hare and hounds,' and so forth—but at the royal foundation of Eton College they manage things better than that, so that our future soldiers and statesmen may be no mere milksops, but by early acquaintance with beagling may imbibe the genuine spirit of sport."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

A REPORT reaches us, from American sources, that the United States Government is going to lay down some battle-ships of such huge dimensions that it may be necessary to enlarge the Atlantic.—*Punch* (London).

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN is on disarmament questions almost frantic. He loathes all wars—but especially a war in which Great Britain is likely to be victorious. He dislikes every form of militarism, but his particular detestation is reserved for the British Navy and the British Army.—*The Outlook* (London).

DIPLOMATIC EXAMINATION.—"And how are you fixt with regard to speaking Russian?"

"I'm sorry to say I can't speak a word."

"That's no matter. You're the very man for Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg!"—*Ulk* (Berlin).

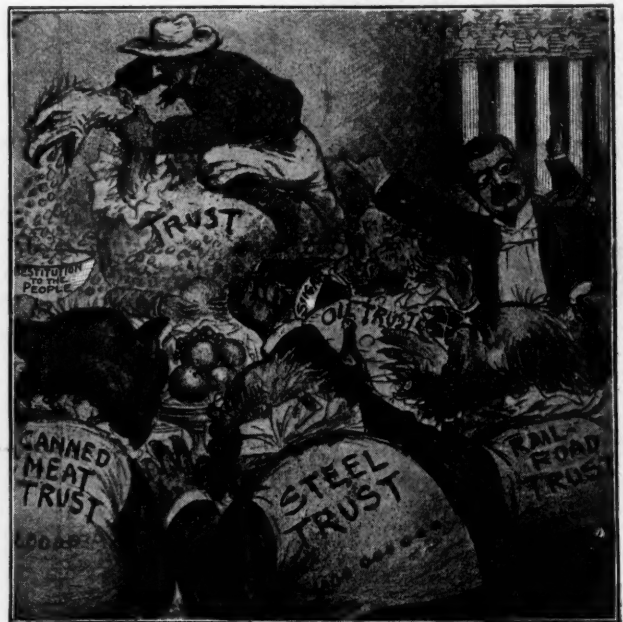
WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

AGITATOR—"In order that you may understand our candidate I have brought you his program."

WOMAN VOTER—"But, my dear friend, you have omitted to bring what is far more important—his photograph!"—*Ulk* (Berlin).

WIFE—"Will you give him your vote? How do you like him?"

FEMALE VOTER—"I should first like to know how he likes me!"—*Ulk* (Berlin).



DANIEL-ROOSEVELT THE PROPHET.

At the Gridiron Club banquet at Washington Roosevelt pointed out to the millionaires, as Daniel did to Belshazzar, the "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin" on the wall—but there is little chance that the rest of the story will turn out the same way. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

STEAM-POWER FROM THE EARTH'S INTERNAL HEAT.

PROPOSITIONS to utilize the earth's heat for the production of power appear from time to time. The latest plan of the kind is outlined in *The American Inventor* (New York, February). Says a writer in this paper:

"It is not merely a question of getting steam, but a question of the quantity of steam to be had. The great difficulty is not in obtaining steam from the interior of the earth, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the hot area, and it is comparatively as easy to bore down ten thousand feet as six thousand, but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the earth's surface without interrupting its flow for a moment."

The writer supposes two holes bored into the earth twelve thousand feet deep and fifty feet apart. According to measurements made in a deep well sunk at Pittsburg there would be at the bottom a temperature of more than 240° —far above the boiling-point of water. If very heavy charges of high explosive were repeatedly lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded, the two holes might have a connection established. If only one passage were opened it would be enough. He goes on:

"The shattering of the rocks around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense hot-water heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be more than 240° , and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass to the earth's surface, through the second hole. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous. Aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of the cold water would exert a pressure of at least five thousand pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. This done, the water-heater would operate itself and a source of power be established which would surpass anything now in use."

"As an undertaking it would not be beyond our present standards of cost and enterprise. Judged by the Pittsburg and Wheeling wells, two such deep holes would cost about \$10,000 a mile, so that the plan might possibly be carried out for about \$50,000. The benefit to science would be many times that amount. It might not be necessary to go far. The estimate of depth is based on the Pittsburg district, but there are many places where the increase of heat would be much more rapid. The Yellowstone Valley would almost surely yield commercial temperature at comparatively shallow depths."

Inheriting Alcoholism.—If we mean by alcoholism the diseased conditions brought about by the abuse of alcohol, then alcoholism, we are told, can not be inherited; but conditions predisposing to a craving for drink may be inherited; and consequently a drunken son may be the logical successor of a drunken father. This we are told in *The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety* (Boston, Winter), in an article by an English expert, Dr. W. B. Lewis, quoted from *The Journal of Mental Science*. Says the writer:

"Is alcoholism inheritable? I think this must be met by a direct negative. Alcoholism as alcoholism is not inherited. What is inherited is usually something wholly different. That alcohol, like other toxic agencies in the parent, results in certain abnormal nutritional conditions of the germ-plasm is unquestionable; it would indeed be strange if such were not the case. That the ovum nourished by the maternal blood should not be affected by its immediate environment . . . would be highly improbable. . . ."

"What is it, then, that is transmitted by alcoholic ancestry? I presume it is a defective organization of the neuron [nerve-cell] or a molecular degradation of nerve-tissue revealing itself in a loss or weakening of that primary attribute so characteristic of nerve-cell mechanism—inhibition. Functional instability is, of course,

preeminently the stamp of the neurotic heritage, but the instability resulting from an alcoholic stock appears above all other forms of instability to be indicated by (a) its convulsive nature, (b) its tendency to limitation as in so-called systematized forms of insanity, (c) its rhythmic periodicity and paroxysmal nature."

"The latter-time relationships are features especially worthy of note. Epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, the convulsive psychoses (moral and impulsive forms of insanity), and certain systematized delusional states are the first-fruits of an alcoholic heritage. The motor element of mind, if I may so express myself, is peculiarly liable to this derangement in paternal forms of transmission. On the other hand, arrests of development, as indicated by congenital mental weakness, imbecility, idiocy, appear to me especially the results of maternal toxæmia, and largely, if not wholly, due to direct poisoning or the germ or ovum."

EVILS OF BOILED WATER.

THAT boiling water not only does not completely sterilize it, but also makes it unfit to drink, and that many troubles of the stomach and intestines may be traced to its use, are the somewhat startling statements made by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 26). Most people regard boiled water as absolutely safe and feel that its somewhat flat and insipid taste is offset by its supposed hygienic qualities. All this, we are now told, is wrong. Instead of boiling our water, we must heat it under pressure in specially designed apparatus, thus killing the germs without causing changes that make it not only disagreeable to the taste but often positively harmful to the digestive organs. Says the writer:

"The purification of drinking-water, from the bacteriologic point of view, presses upon the attention of hygienists with undeniable force. Numerous processes have been devised and proposed to this end. Some are based on various kinds of filtration, others on the use of properly selected chemical substances, which bring about the coagulation and precipitation of the organic matter, as also the destruction of disease germs; finally, there are others that require only the use of heat for the desired sterilization. These last are, in the present state of science, the only ones that present all the desirable guaranties and give results that are absolutely perfect from the biological standpoint. But their application is not exempt, in practise, from a certain number of serious inconveniences."

"When we are content, as often happens, with boiling our water, we obtain only a partial and quite illusory sterilization. It is true that heat is the surest agent of sterilization and that no living organism can resist a sufficiently high temperature; but altho most of the microbes are killed in a few minutes by heating to the boiling-point, certain spores require for their destruction a sensibly higher temperature. Our uncertainty on the subject of the sterility of boiled water is the cause of its lack of trustworthiness in surgery; it is also the reason why we can trust only partially in its harmlessness in the preparation of food. Also, even admitting that boiling sterilizes the water, this does not make it a perfect beverage, because, in the first place, it is totally deprived of the air which water normally holds in solution, and is made heavy and indigestible by this lack of aeration; and in the second place, the carbonates of lime are precipitated, which injures its flavor; and finally, the earthy matters in suspension are also precipitated and make it insipid."

"To obviate these many disadvantages, we must in all cases avoid water that has been simply boiled, and use water sterilized by heat under pressure, which alone is able to answer all hygienic demands. Numerous devices have been invented for its preparation; without taking time to describe them, it suffices to say that they should, if they are properly constructed, raise the water to a temperature of 130° to 150° C. [266° to 302° F.], prevent the escape of the dissolved air, and not allow the precipitation and separation of the soluble compounds. When these various conditions are fulfilled, and only then, water, sterilized, from the microbiologic standpoint, retains its organic properties and remains absolutely drinkable; it is both easily digestible and perfectly harmless, which is never the case with water that has been simply boiled."

"It is desirable to make public the faultiness of boiled water, which is too often regarded as excellent, and which is nevertheless

the cause of numerous maladies—severe stomach troubles, intestinal infections, frequently dangerous, and various types of surgical septicemia. All this is in spite of the classic injunction, 'Boil your water,' which should be regarded as a makeshift and not as an exact and all-sufficient rule."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ACOUSTIC TESTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

AMONG some interesting points brought out in an investigation of the acoustic properties of certain public halls in France is the fact that an acoustic test of a given hall may be made and a public speaker instructed just how to use his voice to be heard to the best advantage. Every public speaker knows that he must adapt his voice to the room in which he speaks, but this has generally been accomplished by trial, and some rarely succeed in it. The French experiments are thus summarized in a brief note in *La Nature* (Paris, January, 12):

"The problem of the acoustics of halls, for the speaking voice, is one of the most complex; it is very difficult to foresee the acoustic qualities of a hall. Mr. Marage has recently presented to the French Physical Society some interesting considerations on this subject, as well as the results of a number of experiments.

"In a hall where a regular continued sound is produced, there may be heard: (1) The primary wave proceeding from the source; (2) diffused waves in great number returned from the walls, producing resonance; (3) waves reflected regularly from the walls, producing distinct echoes.

"A hall will be satisfactory from an acoustic point of view if it has no echo, and if the resonance sound is sufficiently short to re-enforce the sound that produces it, without interfering with the following one. According to the duration of the resonance sound, the acoustic properties will be good or bad.

"Marage has studied the resonance sound by means of his 'vowel siren.' He thus substitutes for the natural voice a synthetic vibration whose pitch, intensity, and quality he has been able to determine exactly. Marage performed his tests in six different halls—four in the Sorbonne, the hall of the Academy of Medicine, and that of the Trocadero. In the amphitheatres of the Sorbonne the resonance lasted only 0.9 second for all sounds. In the hall of the Academy of Medicine, the resonance was too heavy at first, but various alterations reduced it in great part and its length is now no more than 0.4 second. Mr. Marage has succeeded in determining the conditions under which an orator should speak in order to be understood in a hall whose acoustics are defective. At the Trocadero, for instance, the orator must speak very slowly, spacing his words and never forcing his voice: he should speak no louder than if he were in the physics lecture-room at the Sorbonne. The Trocadero hall accommodates 4,500 persons and has a volume of 63,000 cubic meters, whereas the physics lecture-room at the Sorbonne holds 250 persons and measures 800 cubic meters."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Delicacy of the Eye-muscles.—Our perception of space and of the magnitude of objects depends largely on slight movements of the eye. The delicacy with which these may be affected has already been studied by Landolt, but recent measurements made by E. Veress indicate that the extreme sensitiveness of the organ in this respect has scarcely been realized hitherto. The experiments of Veress were made, we are told by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 12), to determine the smallest possible muscular movement of the eye. Says this paper:

"He sought, by looking successively at vertical lines placed one meter [about a yard] from the eye, to determine the minimum distance which the eye could pass with precision from one line to another. This he found to be 3 millimeters [$\frac{1}{8}$ inch] at the specified distance, which corresponds to an angular distance of $10' 10''$, while Landolt's value was $5'$, indicating sensitiveness about twice as great. The smallest contraction of the muscles corresponding to this movement is found to be 0.0355 millimeter [about $\frac{1}{800}$ inch] or $\frac{1}{1125}$ of the total length of the muscles concerned (the right external and internal). This is a particularly delicate sensitiveness."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RURAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING FROM WINDMILLS.

THE utilization of windmills for driving dynamos has occupied the attention of would-be inventors almost ever since the introduction of the electric light. It would seem to offer a very attractive way for illuminating country houses. The difficulty to be overcome is the irregularity of the motor, and altho many devices have been patented to obviate this, and an occasional isolated use is reported, the method has not yet achieved commercial success. It is said, however, by the special foreign correspondent of *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 9), that the question is receiving some attention in Germany and that several firms have gone into the manufacture of windmills specially adapted for operating small dynamos. Says this paper:

"Braun & Company, of Dresden, are now building what is known as the 'Herkules' type, and the wheel has a maximum diameter of twenty-seven feet. In order to run the dynamo from the wheel-shaft under the proper conditions, it is connected with the latter by a belt, and the pulleys are so arranged that, should the wind-wheel turn at too great a speed owing to a high wind, the belt will slip upon the shaft and there will be no danger of the dynamo running too high. This answers very well for the unusual cases, while for ordinary use there is a speed-governor which acts to regulate the dynamo speed within the proper limits. An automatic device is also used in connection with the battery of accumulators which is generally placed on the circuit of the dynamo. When the speed of the wind falls too low, say below twelve feet per second, the battery is cut out of the circuit so as to prevent it from discharging into the dynamo. A characteristic plant of this kind is erected on the domain of Holzen, in the valley of the Isar, and it gives enough current to operate all the agricultural machines used on the different farms, also pumps and various machines, and supplies the lighting current for the property. The Herkules windmill plant is also used in a large varnish-factory in Germany, at Nerchau, and the dynamo furnishes the lighting current besides giving enough for running all the motors of the factory. Another plant is located at the large domain of Obertopfstadt and the current is used for agricultural machines of various kinds, water-pumps, and for lighting."

SUCCESS WITH NEW MEDICINES.

IT appears that the adage "A new broom sweeps clean" holds in therapeutics as in other departments of activity. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, December 8) calls attention to the large number of cases in which a new form of medical treatment has met with success just after its introduction, only to be discarded on further trial. In the treatment of some diseases, method after method, regarded as most promising at first, and generally heralded in the daily press as a positive cure, has been thus cast aside. The writer suggests a number of reasons for this curious fact. He says:

"The results furnished by a new form of treatment are often regarded as excellent at the outset, while several months later they are so no longer. 'Hurry and use this remedy quickly, while it is still curing,' once ironically said a skeptical physician. He was right, at least for many cures. There are many ways in which this may be accounted for. In the first place, numerous diseases are cured spontaneously, or suspend their action for a longer or shorter period, under the influence of one thing or another, quite apart from any form of medical treatment. If the treatment employed is harmless, it may be given credit for cures or ameliorations to which it has in no manner contributed. . . .

"In the case of chronic invalids, the mere fact of entering a hospital, of finding a good bed and sufficient food, of escaping from domestic cares, is enough to bring about actual improvement. This is very marked in the case of the tuberculous poor, who, when they are not too far gone, always show sensible improvement in a hospital, which, in spite of its defects, is hygienically better than their own cramped quarters. This fact is not sufficiently taken into account in noting the efficiency of certain cures.

"Invalids on whom the physician tries a new treatment, whose

benefits he generally desires to demonstrate, are the objects of special attention and marked care, and the treatment itself is more methodically applied and therefore succeeds better. Thus, twenty-five years ago, bathing in typhoid fever gave better results in hospital service than it does to-day. Cold baths have not lost their virtue, neither has typhoid become more serious. Perhaps this method of treatment, having become very common, is applied with less attention and is not so well overseen as at the period when it was still an object of investigation.

"Of the successive treatments recommended as effective in tuberculosis, not one has survived. All organic serums have been renounced as dangerous; and tho the use of certain medicaments has been continued, in order to counteract certain symptoms and to raise the tone of the organism, none of them is now regarded as a specific."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TO INTENSIFY LIGHT AND SHADE IN PAINTINGS.

IN an ordinary picture great contrasts of light and shade can not be faithfully represented, since the artist has at his disposal only the range obtainable by the reflective power of his pigments, whereas in nature we have the brightest sunlight at one end of the scale and absolute darkness at the other. A means of increasing the available degree of contrast by projecting on the picture a suitable photograph of it, by means of a magic lantern, has recently been devised by Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, who describes it in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 9). He says:

"According to Aubert, the whitest paper is only fifty-seven times as luminous as the darkest black paper, and this probably represents about the range obtainable in paintings. Contrast with this the enormous range of luminosity in a sunlit landscape, where the high lights are many hundred times brighter than the deep shadows, to say nothing of sunset views, where the disk of the sun itself is to appear in the picture. As is well known, the colors of natural objects change in tint as the illumination is increased, green becoming yellowish, for example; and artists, by taking advantage of this circumstance, consciously or unconsciously, are able to suggest a high degree of illumination, without actually reproducing it. Pictures are sometimes improved by strong local illumination; any one who has spent much time in sketching must have frequently noticed what pleasing effects are

painting on an orthochromatic plate, preferably on a red sensitive plate with a suitable ray-filter, make a lantern-slide from the negative, and project this picture, not on a white screen, as is usually



Photo by Meredith Janvier, Baltimore.

PROF. R. W. WOOD.

In order to bring out more accurately the natural contrasts in a painting, he has devised a means of projecting on the picture a brilliantly lighted photograph of itself.

the case, but upon the original painting. The experiment is to be made in a darkened room, of course."

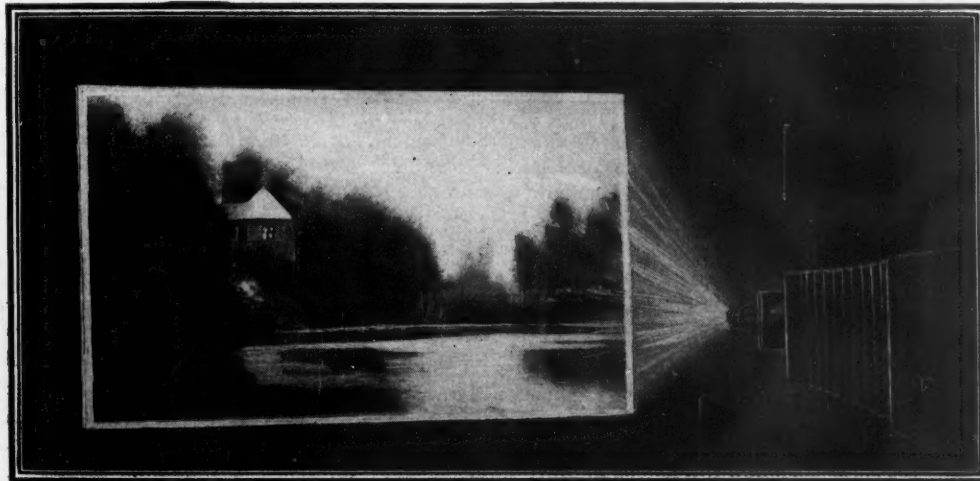
Startling results, Professor Wood tells us, may be produced in this way, especially in moonlight and sunset pictures with cloud effects. In a sunny painting of the market-place in Concarneau (Brittany), by Bullfield, the graded illumination of the lantern fills the picture with a flood of sunlight, and we feel at once, the writer says, that here for the first time we are looking at a picture in which the enormous luminosity contrasts of nature are really approached. He goes on:

"If after looking at the picture illuminated in this way for a few minutes, we remove the slide from the lantern, allowing a uniform illumination to fall upon it, we feel a decided shock. The picture looks as if it had not been dusted for ten years, the sunlight leaves it and everything looks flat. As we become accustomed once more to the usual illumination, the appearance of the picture gradually improves."

"It is my opinion that if the

values are correct in the original painting, they will hold under the graded illumination produced by the lantern. If they are not right, the errors will be glaringly magnified. As yet I have not had an opportunity to experiment with many pictures, but the method is so easily carried out that any one having a good lantern can repeat the experiment."

"Any desired effect can be secured by local reduction or intensification of the negative or lantern-slide. We can it this way experiment to our heart's content with a painting, altering the values



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

OPTICAL INTENSIFICATION OF A PAINTING.

sometimes produced when a ray of sunlight, filtering through the trees, falls upon that portion of the canvas which represents, say, a sunlit meadow. Noticing effects of this kind so frequently, I have been led to experiment with carefully graded illumination, and have obtained results of remarkable beauty. If we can produce a strong illumination on all of the high lights of the picture, and a feeble illumination on all of the shadows, we shall obviously greatly increase the range of luminosity. This may be done by a very simple means. We have only to take a photograph of the

at will without injuring it in the slightest. A most curious effect is obtained if the negative itself is projected upon the painting. This of course lessens the contrast, and if the negative is a fairly dense one, it may destroy the contrast almost entirely, making the picture look like an almost flat wash of chocolate. This experiment is instructive only as showing how completely the values in a picture can be controlled by local illumination."

The method described above is not believed by Professor Wood to be of much practical importance, tho he thinks a small exhibition of suitable pictures illuminated in this way would be well worth attending. Each picture would have to be illuminated by a separate lantern, of course. He concludes:

"In repeating these experiments, the only difficulty which will be found is getting the lantern-picture 'into register' with the painting. In taking the negative care should be taken to have the painting exactly vertical, and the lens of the camera directly in front of its center. The same conditions should obtain during the illumination of the painting. It takes some little practise to get the projected picture exactly the right size. The best plan is to select two conspicuous objects, and note whether their distance apart is greater or less in the projection than in the painting. If the former is found to be true, the painting should be brought nearer to the lantern, the focus being changed, of course.

"Very likely scenic effects on the stage could be heightened by employing this method of illumination, or some modification of it."

VALUELESS DRUGS.

WHEN a physician writes his prescription on a bit of paper in cabalistic symbols and hands it to his patient, his work is done, so far as the administration of that particular remedy goes. He does not follow the paper to the druggist's, see that the medicine is properly compounded, and test its ingredients. The druggist, for his part, relies largely for the purity of his drugs on the reputation of the wholesale dealer who sells them to him. According to Prof. W. E. Dixon, in a recent article entitled "Drug Fallacies," many remedies fail and many patients die because the substances used do not have the curative properties ascribed to them, being either deficient in strength or inferior in quality. An editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, December 29), reviewing Professor Dixon's paper, states his belief that this variability accounts in part for differences of opinion among physicians regarding the value of certain curative substances. He says:

"The Pharmacopeia has fixt many standards, and full justice ought to be done to the manufacturing pharmacists for their sustained effort to realize these standards. But it still remains true that in many cases different specimens of one and the same preparation differ widely in the proportion of active ingredient which they contain. According to Professor Dixon, a remedy of the importance of digitalis is one of the greatest offenders in this respect. He does not hesitate to say that probably many hundreds of patients die every year in consequence of the fact that so many of the pharmaceutical preparations of digitalis and of other cardiac tonics do not possess the virtues of the drugs which they are supposed to represent. He finds much the same to be true of ergot, the preparations of which, as ordinarily sold, he has proved to possess but little of the action of the drug from which they are made. A more serious indictment of the efficiency of many of our modern pharmaceutical methods could not be framed, and it is vital that the charge should be prest until it leads to the necessary reforms. Thus under existing conditions it is manifest, from Professor Dixon's experiments, that in many instances, and these not the least important or least frequently employed, the physician, in prescribing a given preparation, has no guaranty that it really possesses the medicinal properties suggested by its name.

"The improvement demanded by these results is the introduction of quantitative standards for all active medicinal preparations. In many instances where such standards can be determined by chemical estimation they have already been adopted in the Pharmacopeia. But digitalis, ergot, and numerous other drugs can not be valued by any known chemical tests. For them there re-

mains only the application of physiological tests, and it is to the enforcement of these that Professor Dixon's paper points. Until such tests are adopted, some of our best known medicines may be empty of real value—a name and nothing more. It lies with the profession to see that the reform demanded is duly adopted."

POWER FROM BURNING REFUSE NOT ECONOMICAL.

THE development of power from the heat of burning city refuse is a proposition that has fascinated many students of civic problems. To eat one's cake and have it too—to get rid of a lot of troublesome stuff and obtain free electric light in the bargain—seems almost too good to be true. According to Henry Floy, an engineer who has been studying the subject for the city of East Orange, N. J., it is not true, despite news from abroad, whence the success of the plan has been reported more than once. Dr. Woodbury, who tried it in New York on a small scale with selected rubbish, also considered it a success, but Mr. Floy advises East Orange not to attempt it. In brief, he shows that it will not pay the city to burn refuse as fuel for an electric-light plant, because the same amount of heat can be obtained more cheaply by burning coal; and that it will cost more to burn the refuse than to dispose of it as at present, by hauling it away. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 2), discussing Mr. Floy's report:

"Of course, the question of cost in disposing of the refuse is not the vital one. The most expensive may, in the end, be the best and cheapest; but this is aside from the question of the advisability of constructing an electric-light plant in conjunction with a destructor.

"A few figures may be of interest. The report shows that the total cost of the destructor for burning the garbage and refuse only, but not the ashes, will be a little over \$61,000, and that the approximate cost of destroying the refuse would be \$1.35 per ton. If the destructor is to take care of the ashes as well, it would have to be considerably larger, but the cost per ton of ashes and refuse destroyed would be only \$1. This plant would cost \$85,000, and the value of the heat thus produced would be only \$1,000 per annum. Looked at from the standpoint of the central station this is certainly an expensive boiler-house. It is thought not to be advisable to undertake the destruction of both garbage and ashes unless the heat produced be utilized in some way, as it would be considerably cheaper to destroy the garbage alone.

"From a financial standpoint purely the prospect is not an inviting one. It would cost considerably more to run the destructor than the present method of disposing of it, and it forms an expensive device for raising steam. Of course, this is hardly the proper way to look at the problem, as the value of the plant would be mainly sanitary. For this reason the undertaking might be advisable, but there is nothing in the report to show that a destructor plant would solve the problem of disposing of city refuse and of supplying the municipal lighting as well."

The Movement for a Universal Language.—Active measures are being taken by an international committee, with headquarters in Paris, to bring about the official adoption, by all the governments of the world, of an "auxiliary" language for the carrying on of all international business. The principal thing in view is to select one of the so-called artificial or "universal" languages, such as Volapük or Esperanto, and to advocate the adoption of that particular one, to the exclusion of all others. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 26) in a notice of the movement:

"The committee for the adoption of an auxiliary international language includes at present representatives of more than 250 learned societies and professional associations of all countries; and it has received the approval of more than 1,000 members of academies and universities. It proposes to proceed, during 1907, to the choice of the auxiliary language by a competent international authority; and in order to give the maximum of practical

effect to this decision, it has sent a final and pressing appeal to all who wish to see a neutral idiom adopted for international relations of all kinds, which multiply daily. It is evident that this adoption would bring about not only a great economy of time and effort, but also an actual progress in civilization, as has often been pointed out.

"The possibility of an auxiliary language can not now be doubted; experience has shown that communication, both oral and written, may easily take place by means of a regular and simple artificial language, much easier to learn than any existing tongue. To profit by the large advantages offered by the use of such a language, it is sufficient to be willing to adopt it, that is, to exert oneself to secure the adoption of one, and one only, throughout all civilized countries, and this is the aim of the committee. The more numerous and influential the societies that it gathers, the greater assurance it will have that the language chosen will be universally adopted and receive official sanction. Learned societies and professional associations are therefore requested to give their aid to this plan, to name a delegate and to send in official notice of both these acts. . . . The general secretary of the committee is Dr. L. Leau, 6 Rue Vavin, Paris."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW "WICK" FOR ARC-LAMPS.

IN the search for a lamp that shall have the efficiency of the new "flaming" arc or "flame-carbon" lamps, without their color, which some people consider objectionable, it has been discovered that magnetic iron ore, or "magnetite," is a desirable substitute for carbon, being incombustible at all temperatures. It is as good a conductor as carbon and gives a white arc of high brilliancy. Says J. L. R. Hyden, writing on the subject in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, February):

"In this new arc-lamp steadiness and white color of the light are combined with a high efficiency and long life of the electrodes. It was found that the arc flame which carries the current is fed by the negative terminal only. It shoots out from this terminal almost in the form of a blast flame. The positive terminal takes no part in the production of the arc flame, and its material is, therefore, unessential. It is necessary only that the positive does not get so hot as to burn or melt off. To avoid this, the positive is made large and of a metal which is a good conductor of heat, thus carrying away the heat. . . .

"For the negative electrode, magnetite alone can be used. But while giving more light than carbon, for the same power, pure magnetite is not so efficient as some other oxides of metals of the iron group; accordingly, a small percentage of other metallic oxides is added to the magnetite to increase the efficiency. Pure magnetite is consumed rather rapidly. An electrode of pure magnetite does not last any longer than a carbon in an enclosed lamp, and it also tends to unsteadiness or flickering of the light.

"The life of a magnetite electrode 8 inches long and half an inch in diameter is about 180 to 200 hours; that is, much longer than that of an enclosed arc electrode.

"In the magnetite lamp, as shown in the figure, the positive electrode is not consumed at all, and is made of copper as a permanent part of the lamp. Only the negative electrode is a magnetite stick. It consists of a thin iron tube, which is filled with the finely powdered mixture of magnetite and other compounds."

The lamp mechanism, we are told, is essentially different from that of the carbon arc-lamp. Since the light comes from the arc flame and not from the tips of the electrodes, constant arc-length

is required, and the mechanism is arranged so as to secure this. The lamp gives a distribution of light that makes it specially suitable for street use, the greatest amount being thrown in a direction slightly below the horizontal, and only a little directly downward. There are none of the glaring bright spots, separated by darkness, so noticeable under the ordinary carbon arc.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WRITING of fires in mines, in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, February 9), R. V. Norris says: "I might say that it is a normal condition to have a mine fire somewhere in the anthracite-mining region. In fact, we always have three or four on hand as a little side amusement, and a good many of them are very serious ones. As to the causes of mine fires, the principal cause is from the miner's open lamp; I believe that ninety-five per cent. of the fires could be traced to that cause."

At Young's Pier, Atlantic City, a new wave-motor is lighting a portion of the pier, notes *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 9). It is the first really successful contrivance of the kind in use. "It is a big float or buoy and so arranged that the motion of the swells will work it, no matter at what angle the waves run. This motor drives a compressed-air engine, which fills large tanks. The tanks in turn feed a compressed-air motor, which drives the dynamo that furnishes the current for the lighting."

ATTENTION is called in a letter from Freeman F. Burr, of the State Normal School, New Haven, Conn., to a mistake in the article headed "Imitations of Gems," reproduced from the *Almanach de l'Horlogerie* in our issue for January 26. The statement made there that the topaz and sapphire, "with reference to their composition, differ but little from the diamond," is of course quite misleading, "the diamond being pure carbon, the sapphire an oxide of aluminum, and the topaz a compound of aluminum, silicon, fluorine, and oxygen."

THE cultivation of rubber-trees is on the increase, and rubber may at no distant time become entirely a plantation product. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, January 19), noting a recent report of the U. S. Consul at Rio Janeiro: "It is said that there are in Ceylon over 100,000 acres which have been planted in rubber, and in the Malay peninsula about half as much more. It is estimated that Mexico has about 100,000 acres planted in rubber, making in all about 275,000 acres, which should produce before long about one-quarter of the world's probable consumption. The results from these plantations seem to have been so successful that the work might be enlarged, as this would not only render us less dependent upon the natural forests, but would stimulate the Brazilian rubber-producing states to begin artificial cultivation there."

THE following "Electric Light Don'ts" are contributed by Ernest Filer to *The Daily News*, Chicago: "Don't let the office boy or any one else who does not understand make changes in electric wiring or lights. They may do the very thing they ought not. Don't pull a lamp hung by a flexible cord to one side with a wire and then fasten to a gas-pipe. I have seen a wire become red hot in this manner. If the lamp hung by a cord must be pulled over, use a string. Don't wrap paper around a lamp for a shade. You might go home and forget it and a fire might be started from the heat. Use a glass or metal shade. That is what they are for. Don't let a socket on a fixture hang loose. Have it repaired. Otherwise it may cause trouble where least expected. Don't try to save a little by running flexible wires over boxes, partitions, and into closets. Have permanent wires installed. These flexible wires used this way are dangerous."

"THE downfall of certain fancy foods seems to be imminent if the signs of the times are prophetic," says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, January). "For some years patented foods fabricated of staples have been advertised as possessing virtues not found in the materials of which they are made. The public had actually come to believe that cereals made into honest bread were not as nourishing as when made into breakfast foods with ridiculous names and double prices, that apple-sauce was not good unless colored and put into a fancy jar and sold under another name for ten times its value, and that extract of beef is better than the proteids from which it is boiled. The awakening has come at last and the delusion has faded. Magazine-readers are calling for information, and the editors are dutifully giving out recipes for plain bread, meat, potatoes, and fruits. Nature's foods are coming into their own, the costs of living are lessened, and the health of every one improved. The simple life needs simple food. Bread-and-butter days are returning, and there will be fewer calls for the doctor."



Courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine."

A MAGNETITE ARC-LAMP FITTED WITH SPECIAL CLOSED BASE, OUTER GLOBE, AND LARGE ONE-PIECE REFLECTOR.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PROTESTANT'S PLEA FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL PAPACY.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, an eminent divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, foresees the ultimate unity of Christendom "in Christ, the head of the entire body of Christians," and in the Pope, who, "as the successor of St. Peter, is the executive head of the Church." The Protestant Reformation, he says (in *The North American Review*), was in the first place a protest against a dangerous absolutism which had gradually evolved within the Church; "but when, later, Protestants went so far as to deny all the historic rights of the Papacy, Protestantism put itself in a false position, which must ultimately be abandoned." The idea of papal primacy has suffered, he admits, because the popes themselves have strained the lines of jurisdiction. But if certain faults were reduced to a minimum, says Dr. Briggs, there is no sufficient reason why the separation between Protestantism and Catholicism should continue. One of these faults is the claim to civil authority. Others, he says, are the determination of questions of science and philosophy, sociology and economics, of marriage and divorce, and public education. The ideal remedy, as Dr. Briggs sees it, is that which the modern world has worked out as the panacea for political ills. "The jurisdiction of the Pope," he says, "should be defined and limited by a constitution, as the executive office has been in all modern governments." The next step would be some sort of representative assembly that would be ecumenical. We read, in substance:

Protestants demanded an ecumenical council to reform the Church and settle the great problems and controversies of Christianity. The Council of Trent, which excluded them and all others except those who submitted to the Pope, they could not recognize as truly ecumenical. Protestantism still demands an ecumenical council, and, so far as is practical through international alliances and conventions and assemblies of various denominations, is striving to realize it. A council will not be called until needed to sustain the Pope. But it is evident that the Pope needs just such a council, and that he must call it ere long. The cardinalate is not a representative body, and can hardly be made one, because it is essentially engaged in the executive work of the Church, as the cabinets and officials of modern states. The cardinals are really the cabinet of the Pope; and it is necessary that most of them should live in Rome in order to transact the business of the Church; therefore they can not be truly representative of other nations.

This last desperate struggle in France for political power "will be an immeasurable blessing to the world," declares Dr. Briggs, for civil politics will disappear from the papacy altogether. Returning to his main contention:

"So far as the Papacy is concerned, it should be constitutional, and should give adequate representation to the clergy and the people, meeting in councils at regular intervals. The three great divisions of Christendom have only partial unity through the use of one only of the lines of unity. The Roman Church makes the Papacy the most essential principle of unity, to the neglect of the Ecumenical Council and the consent of the Christian people, which remain latent principles. The Greeks make the principle of unity the ecumenical councils, and the consent of the people in the Emperor, the real head of the Church; the executive principle of the Papacy is latent. The state churches of Protestantism emphasize the consent of the people in the authority of kings, princes, and legislative bodies. The free churches employ the consent of the people in representative bodies. There are no valid reasons why the Papacy in the future may not reinvigorate the council by making it truly representative of the ministry and people of the Christian world."

Dr. Briggs's final point is that in the ideal papacy the legislative and judicial functions must be sharply differentiated. We read:

"The judicial function is the one that is most neglected, and

therefore it is always difficult to get a valid judicial decision of any important question, whether of doctrine, government, or discipline, in any of the Protestant churches. There is no adequate training of the clergy in canon law and they are therefore as a body altogether unfitted to sit as jurors or judges. The transformation of church government into full accord with modern civil government would be a most important step toward the restoration of the full unity of the Church."

WHAT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

JUST what is the net result of the apparently interminable parliamentary wrangling over the English Education Bill is frankly and liberally stated by a churchman himself, Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster, in the February *Independent Review* of London. The political war between the Lords and the Commons casts a great light on the state of the national religion, says Canon Henson. "The one by a majority of more than four hundred votes rejected the policy of 'No religion in the state schools'; the other by a majority of more than three hundred rejected the proposals which the House of Lords, too faithfully following the lead of the English bishops, had introduced into the government bill which was avowedly designed to create a system of religious state schools." The meaning of this, says Canon Henson, is that "the national church, as represented by the clergy, has declined into a denomination; the nation has become, in the full modern sense, democratic."

"The episcopate led the Church as the Dalmatian hound leads the carriage in front of which it runs," he remarks epigrammatically. We read further:

"The episcopate emerges from this year of agitation with a maximum of discredit. Even in the final stages of the conflict the bishops acted with strange unwisdom. To everybody but themselves it was apparent that, if the intention was to wreck the bill, the process should have been effected with as little display as possible of episcopal action, and on the largest and most explicit grounds. The actual course adopted was to come into the fighting-line as conspicuously as possible, to weary the nation with a long process of debate, in which the bill was deliberately destroyed, then, after the inevitable and perfectly well foreseen refusal of the House of Commons to accept such 'amendments' had taken place, to bring the matter again into negotiation, and then, when a settlement seemed certain, to wreck all on a relatively petty detail. The maximum of public odium was incurred with the minimum of partizan advantage. Whatever result may finally be attained in the settlement of the educational problem, the political prestige of the episcopal bench has been enormously decreased."

Nonconformity, naturally, is more than disappointed at the outcome, but it is interesting to read that Canon Henson finds a "very evident and general regret of the Anglican laity at the failure of the Education Bill." He states, moreover, that "it would be a good thing if the Anglican laity would disentangle themselves from clerical guidance, and follow their own intuitions."

The legislation of the future, says the canon, should address itself to the task of working out a serious solution of the problem conceived of as a problem for the state and not for the denominations. Thus:

"What shall be said of the future? Two consequences may perhaps be allowed to follow from the experiences of last year. First, no new attempt should be made to incorporate denominational schools in a final settlement of the education question. So far as the serious religious demand of the nation is concerned, such schools are not indispensable; and those who are really devoted to them can not be satisfied by any provisions which the House of Commons is at all likely to make. If denominational schools are to exist at all, they must exist outside the state system. Next, a serious effort should be made to meet the difficulty which attaches to 'undenominational' teaching of religion in the minds

of very many English churchmen, who are not averse to the acceptance of a reasonable settlement. . . . The really important point to insist upon just now, when the resentments of this unhappy conflict are fresh in all minds, is that legislation in wrath is certain to be partial and unsound."

THE REAPPEARANCE OF VILATTE.

THE recent creation of a new denomination in France—the "French Apostolic Church"—has brought again into the lime-light a remarkable specimen of the religious adventurer. This is Joseph René Vilatte, who, beginning as a candidate for the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1880, became in turn a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, an Episcopalian—with numerous returns to Catholicism sandwiched between—and was elevated in 1892 by Bishop Alvarez, of Ceylon, in accordance with the Syriac rite, to the office of Archbishop of the Old Catholic Church in the United States. Monsignor Vilatte is now associated with the French journalist, Henri des Houx, in the new denomination which, in addition to the title already cited, is spoken of as the "French National Church." According to dispatches printed in the Roman-Catholic press of America, a public sentence of excommunication is soon to be launched by the Vatican authorities against "the self-styled American archbishop." Says the *Pittsburg Observer* (Catholic):

"As the renegade Christian brother has been outside of the pale of the Church for many years and never received ordination or episcopal consecration from any Catholic bishop, the Vatican authorities only wish to prevent him from performing the consecration as bishop of any of the French apostate priests who may seek to rule the newly established French National Church. In order to do this it is necessary, according to the canons of the Church, that a public sentence of excommunication be proclaimed by the Vatican authorities so as to invalidate any consecration of new bishops which the *soi-disant* prelate may attempt."

The launching of the new denomination is thus described in the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist):

"The old Barnabite Monastery in Paris has been renamed the 'Church of the Holy Apostles.' The announcement of an attempt to organize a schism stirred up the Roman Catholics, who organized a hostile demonstration with the intention of breaking up the services. Handbills were distributed containing the words of a popular air. They described Archbishop Vilatte, head of the Independent Catholic movement in America, as 'an American monkey whom Mr. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, desired to make a French pope.' Several thousand persons surrounded the church and scores of others jammed their way into the already overcrowded building. Everything was quiet until Father Roussin, pastor of the church, began his sermon. He welcomed the approach of Catholic independence and the dawning of the day when all the churches of Jesus Christ will unite in Christian charity. Then he thanked Archbishop Vilatte for aiding the French Catholics in establishing the first church, saying that 'he was consecrated by the Patriarch of Antioch, the successor of Saint Peter.'

"A shout in the rear of the edifice, 'He is excommunicated!' was the signal for a geneneral tumult. It being impossible for Father Roussin to continue his sermon, he asked that the police be summoned. About fifty persons were expelled from the church and the disturbance was mitigated until Archbishop Vilatte appeared at the altar in the robes and with the miter of an archbishop. Then the din began with redoubled force, almost drowning his words. But he preserved great calmness, saying that he had been a missionary for thirty-six years, but no savage tribe had ever prevented him from speaking. He concluded with these words: 'Even to those who interrupt and revile me I say I will not excommunicate. I wish you no ill. God be with you. Amen.'

"Twenty or more of the assembly who were most demonstrative were ejected and Archbishop Vilatte proceeded with the celebration of pontifical mass, in which he observed the Catholic rites. During the elevation of the host, the militant Roman Catholics that were there, instead of kneeling, climbed onto their chairs. In the mean time the police had cleared the streets outside the church,

and according to the dispatch from which we take these facts there was no demonstration as the congregation left the building."

The *Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times* speaks ironically of the new denomination as "the firm of Des Houx, Vilatte & Co.," and states that "the French public are invited to invest in the stock." "This is high comedy in real life," it comments. A letter to *The Church Times* from Bishop Grafton, the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Wisconsin, describes Vilatte—whom he excommunicated in 1892—as having "the power of endurance of a Catiline, the audacity of a Jeremy Diddler, and the morals of a Tichborne." Moreover, "he can preach and pray with great fervor, and is wont when discovered to say with French loftiness that he forgives all his enemies." The key to his character, says the *New York Freeman's Journal* (Catholic), is a thirst for power, and it describes him as "a fine-looking man, with an urbane manner, rather fond of the theatrical, and in private life a typical Parisian."

REVIVAL OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

IN 1903 the late President Harper founded the Religious Education Association, whose membership was thrown open to all interested in the cause of education and willing to promote the threefold purpose of the association, namely: "To inspire the educational forces of our country with the religious ideal; to inspire the religious forces of our country with the educational ideal; and to keep before the public mind the ideal of religious education, and the sense of its need and value." Among the men who associated themselves with the movement were some whose names were more or less identified with the "higher criticism" of the Bible, and in consequence some of the papers read at the earlier conventions alarmed the more conservative part of the religious press. In spite of an elaborate organization and a distinguished membership, the association apparently fell into a decline, and last year the annual convention was omitted. "A few months ago," says the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "men officially connected with the association expressed doubt whether it was still alive." This doubt was dispelled by the summoning of a convention in Rochester, N. Y., early in February. Says the paper already quoted:

"The *personnel* and the utterances of that convention sound a changed note. The Bible was exalted as the basis of moral and religious culture, and the Higher Criticism, or any criticism, was conspicuous by its absence. It is true the speakers represented an extremely wide range of theological opinion, and it would be a stretch of the term 'religious' to make it cover some of the topics discussed—for instance, 'The Ethical Significance of Play.'

"But the net result of the meetings seems to have been a desirable quickening and strengthening of the forces which ought to be made to work together in opposition to the mighty tide of secularity. To the list of men who have served as presidents of the association, namely, Frank K. Sanders, Charles Cuthbert Hall, Bishop McDowell, and W. H. P. Faunce, the name of Henry C. King, president of Oberlin College, must now be added. If, as a speaker said at Rochester, the association has at last 'found itself,' and will forget some of 'those things which are behind' in its brief history, it may under wise leadership do something commensurate with its declared purpose, and worthy of the imposing array of names on its official roster."

The convention "proves the effectiveness and vitality of an organization whose formative period has been watched with many hopes and some misgivings," says the *New York Outlook*, which is convinced that the association "does not duplicate or interfere with the specific work of other organizations," but "has a definite field and mission of its own." The membership now numbers about two thousand. To quote *The Outlook* again:

"The most outstanding feature of the convention was its breadth of vision and temper. Made up of men of widely divergent ideas and callings, gathering its three hundred and fifty

delegates from twenty-two States and three foreign countries, it yet showed no discord and no controversy. This was a second noteworthy feature of the convention, that its unity of spirit gathered in the single exaltation of Jesus Christ, not doctrinally, but as the most vital fact of personal life."

"All men of all creeds who believe in the open mind, this convention is for you," said President Faunce in his opening address.

DEGRADATION OF THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.

THE Russian clergy of the Orthodox Greek Church are held in contempt by the majority of the people, and are accused of doing nothing to soften, alleviate, or arrest the terrible plague of tyranny under which the lower classes are writhing. It is, indeed, surprising to see how this contempt is reflected in the writings of such newspapers as the *Rouss* (St. Petersburg) and in the poems of such writers as Nekrassoff. Helpless, inert, and unsympathetic as are these "shepherds" who have substituted "pharisaical piety for the living love of Christ and realization of the Kingdom of God upon earth," to quote a writer in the *Rouss*, the causes for this clerical apathy are not far to seek, declares Louis de Soudak, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). This writer says the priests are less to be blamed than pitied. They are the production of a vile system, and are ill-chosen, worse educated, and utterly browbeaten and oppressed by their superiors. They are trained as formalists and do not know what preaching the Gospel means. He writes as follows:

"The first reason why Russia manifests such general contempt for her clergy lies in the way in which their ranks are recruited. Among the youths destined to an ecclesiastical career, few, in the whole Empire of the Czar, have a true vocation for that profession. There are many chosen, but extremely few called, we may declare, contrary to the rule of the kingdom of heaven. The Russian priest becomes so because his father was a priest. He is simply the child of the regiment, so to speak, and destined to be a soldier. Has he any real qualities of character which fit him to embrace his father's profession? No one asks this, and he does not ask himself. He thinks he is just as well qualified as his father, who has shown by his conduct that the qualifications demanded are neither complicated nor difficult to acquire. He has no true vocation. To him the functions of the ministry seem to be merely a trade easier than other trades, in which the pay is secure, and the apprenticeship demands only the accomplishments of reading and writing."

This writer goes on to say that the principal theological training which the young aspirant receives in the seminary concerns such matters as "making the sign of the cross with two fingers"; "giving reasons why a sacred procession should go with and not against the sun, as in Greek usage"; that God's image must not be marred by a barber, and "an orthodox must never lay scissors or razor on his head." A training in formalism and superstition makes the Russian priest a mere mechanical functionary. He can not preach, says Mr. de Soudak, who continues as follows:

"Sacred eloquence, the essence of apostleship, is rigorously excluded from the list of studies imposed upon candidates for the ministry in Russia. It is looked upon as a dangerous art, and of injurious influence on a doctrine which needs no artifice in its dissemination. On this point I recently read in a book which is one of the most uncompromising apologies for the autocratic power of the Czar: 'The Russian priest, not being a preacher, can never be led astray into those oratorical flights which by striking the imagination sometimes edify, but more frequently confuse and mislead, the hearer.' The sublime Preacher of the Beatitudes does not seem to have authorized such scruples as these."

The seminarist becomes an ordained minister without having learned the art of elevating the life of the peasant population or helping on their political regeneration. To quote further:

"On becoming a priest the seminarist furthers but one end, that is to provide a support for himself and his family. In attaining

this object he shrinks from no means of success, and it is to this circumstance we may trace the contempt in which he is held, and the utter inefficiency of his religious work. The basest servility, the most shameless flattery toward the great and powerful, a sacrilegious traffic in sacred things, lying, espionage, false accusations, such are the sacerdotal virtues of this dangerous pastor, who in most instances considers his sheep as nothing but a vile flock on whose wool and flesh he is to live."

Mr. Soudak thinks that the degradation of the priesthood in Russia lies at the root of all political ills. The elevation of the clergy, he declares, "is the first duty of those who *de facto*, if not *de jure* [i.e., outside nations] are to secure the salvation of Russia, which really depends upon the enlightenment of the people and the peasantry."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUICIDE AND RELIGION IN EUROPE.

THE terrible increase of suicides in transatlantic countries is plain from the statistics furnished in the annual reports of the several governments. It appears that from 1840 to 1900 the frequency of this crime has risen 400 per cent., while the population in Europe has only increased 60 per cent. In the last decade of the nineteenth century there are calculated to have been 40,000 cases of suicides, of which more than 20,000 occurred in Germany and France. For the past twenty-five years we find 1,000,000 suicides recorded in Europe, most of them among the young. We take these estimates from an article in the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) in which the writer sets out to discover the main cause of this mania for self-destruction. He states his opinion very plainly, basing it on the maxim, "From the destruction of religion originates the religion of destruction," and with regard to France, "the classic land of social experiments," he quotes the words of the Protestant writer Oettingen: "In France the aphorism of Paul Bert is still current, 'religion is the main obstacle to morality,' and in a few years we shall see the public schools, emancipated from religion, engaged in rearing a generation of suicides."

Speaking of suicide as a species of religion in popular estimation this writer declares:

"The continual dwindling of the birth-rate, the immense increase in the number of divorces, of juvenile crimes, and offenses against morality, as shown by official statistics, while testifying to the fact that France is producing a generation independent of religious education and of the Church, also suggest that the result of such independence or rebellion is the terrible increase in suicides. In these circumstances we may discern a plain but indirect proof of the salutary influence which religion can exercise against the social plague of suicide. The most melancholy feature of this increasing mania is that in public opinion suicide has come to be considered a sort of religion. Not only does there exist in France a school of anthropology and of moral philosophy which recognizes suicide as demanded by necessity or duty, but the current organs of modern culture—arts, letters, and journalism—without exception cooperate in disseminating and propagating this idea."

Of the influence of religion in checking suicide this writer observes:

"All the statistics of civilized countries persistently witness to the fact that the more religion exercises its moral influence in a society, the less common do we find the crime of suicide, and, *vice versa*, the more irreligious a community is, the more is it inclined to suicide. We are here referring to such religions as forbid suicide—Catholicism, Protestantism, etc.—not to those which permit it, as Buddhism does. Suicide is frequent in inverse ratio with religiosity, as Masaryk in his 'Der Selbstmord,' p. 85, says: 'The modern tendency to suicide has its true cause in the religious decadence of our times. From this fact we may judge of the importance of religion as an element in the life of humanity. A conception of the world which is based on religion renders every condition of life supportable, even the lot of Job. The want of religion renders life insupportable on even the slightest reverse.'"

—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS JACK LONDON A PLAGIARIST?

ANOTHER charge of plagiarism against Jack London, with a very interesting and frank defense by the accused author, comes to light in the New York *Independent*. It will perhaps be remembered that some months ago the same charge was made in connection with a striking magazine story by Mr. London called "The Love of Life." His answer, as we remember it, was that he had taken a direct but vivid newspaper narrative of an actual experience as his material, and had transmuted this raw material into literature. Soon after this another self-appointed guardian of literary property-rights discovered what he considered a too close similarity between part of the same author's current novel, "Before Adam," and Stanley Waterloo's earlier "Story of Ab." The latest charge is brought forward by Mrs. L. A. M. Bosworth, who presents in parallel columns passages from the Rev. Egerton R. Young's "My Dogs in the Northland" (published in 1902) and from Jack London's "The Call of the Wild" (which appeared in 1903). The latter book, says Mrs. Bosworth, shows "certain startling resemblances" to the former, such as "marked similarities in the *personnel* of the leading dog characters, and in circumstances and situations." Her admission, however, that Dr. Young's book is far inferior to Mr. London's in its delineations of dog nature, will perhaps recall Milton's definition of plagiarism as "such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower." We quote three out of some dozen pairs of parallel passages cited by Mrs. Bosworth, who says:

"One can scarcely fail to see the likeness between the combined characteristics of Dr. Young's brave, strong, intelligent Jack and his Rovers I. and II., and those of Jack London's Buck.

"Some of the striking similarities are as follows:

"Dr. Young's Rover I. developed a striking peculiarity in his 'preparations for his night's lodgings.' 'He would . . . get up on some snow-covered rock or fallen tree and there sniff until he had exactly found the direction from which the air was coming. . . . Rover selected his camping-place on the lee side so accurately that when, as it often happened some hours after, the wind rose, it never caught him sleeping in an exposed place.' ('My Dogs in the Northland,' pp. 66, 125, 69.)

"In the missionary's account of his fight for his life with Jack: 'Again and again he came for me. Again and again he went down under the powerful blows.' In the end 'the great big fellow lay sprawled out on the ground and coolly looking at me. Now for the first time since the commencement of the conflict, I spoke to him.' While talking 'I stretched out one of my hands to him, and at once he began crawling toward me,' his 'big tail' 'wagging.' 'Throwing away the big club, I fearlessly met him half way and at once began stroking the great head, on which I had, such a short time before, rained such heavy blows. Jack was conquered.' ('My Dogs in the Northland,' pp. 131-135.)

"Rover, like all of my civilized dogs, had not the firm, hard, compact feet of the Huskies.' So for him and others dog shoes were made. The dogs were not long in finding out the comfort there was in them, and Rover soon became an adept in asking for his shoes. . . . It was interesting to see how he would wait until we were ready to harness up the dogs, then he would deliberately throw himself on his back, and, putting up his feet, eloquently, even if mutely, thus plead for his warm shoes.' ('My Dogs in the Northland,' pp. 191-193.)

The editor of *The Independent* submitted Mrs. Bosworth's charges to Mr. London, who replied:

"By all means go ahead and publish that article that accuses me of plagiarism of many passages in 'The Call of the Wild.' So far as concerns the source of much of my material in 'The Call of the Wild' being Egerton R. Young's 'My Dogs in the Northland,' I plead guilty. A couple of years ago, in the course of writing to

"Buck's 'most conspicuous trait was an ability to scent the wind and forecast it a night in advance. No matter how breathless the air, . . . the wind that later blew inevitably found him to leeward, sheltered and snug.' ('The Call of the Wild,' p. 61.)

"Of Buck, Jack London says: 'Straight at the man he launched his one hundred and forty pounds of fury.' 'A dozen times he charged, and as often the club broke the charge and smashed him down.' When at length his strength was gone, he lay where he had fallen, and from there watched the man.' Then the man addressed the dog, and 'as he spoke he fearlessly patted the head he had so mercilessly pounded.' Buck was beaten, . . . but he was not broken; . . . a man with a club was . . . a master to be obeyed, tho not necessarily conciliated. Of this last, Buck was never guilty, tho he did see beaten dogs that fawned upon the man, and wagged their tails and licked his hand.' ('The Call of the Wild,' pp. 28, 31, 32.)

"Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the feet of the Huskies. His had softened during the many generations since his first wild ancestor was tamed.' 'The dog-driver . . . sacrificed the tops of his own moccasins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weakened face of Perault to twist itself into a grin one morning when Francois forgot the moccasins, and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air.' ('The Call of the Wild,' p. 77.)

Mr. Young, I mentioned the same fact, and thanked him for the use his book had been to me.

"I wish, however, that you would get the writer of the said article to include in it a definition of what constitutes plagiarism.

"Mr. Young's book, 'My Dogs in the Northland,' was a narrative of fact, giving many interesting true details of his experiences



JACK LONDON.

In answer to a third charge of plagiarism he asserts that the word is loosely and inaccurately used. Fiction writers, he claims, are privileged to draw extensively upon published narratives of fact for their material.

with dogs in the Northland. Fiction-writers have always considered actual experiences of life to be a lawful field for exploitation—in fact, every historical novel is a sample of fictional exploitation of published narratives of fact.

"Take an instance from the article accusing me of plagiarism, now in your hands—that of the dog that lay down on its back with its paws in the air and begged for moccasins. This happened to one of Mr. Young's dogs, and I exploited it in my story. But suppose that I am in the Klondike. Suppose this incident occurs with one of my dogs. I can utilize this material in a story, can I not? Agreed. Now suppose it doesn't happen with my dog, but with some one else's dog, but that I happen to see the incident. May I use it? Again agreed. Now, however, I do not see the incident, but the man with whose dog it occurred tells me about it. May I use it? Again agreed. A step further, instead of telling about it, a man writes the incident, not in a story, but in a plain narrative of incidents. May I use it in my story? And if not, why not?

"Another instance. In the course of writing my 'Sea-Wolf,' I wanted to exploit a tumor and its ravages on the brain of a man. I asked my family physician for data. It happened that he was the author of a brochure upon tumors on the brain. He turned this brochure over to me. In it was everything all written out. I used the material. Was it plagiarism? His brochure was not fiction. It was a compilation of facts and real happenings, in a non-fiction form.

"And so it was with Mr. Young's 'My Dogs in the Northland.' Really, to charge plagiarism in such a case is to misuse the English language. To be correct, 'sources of materials used in "The Call of the Wild," should be substituted for 'Plagiarism.'"

AMERICAN HUMOR ANALYZED.

IN spite of his overscrupulous assurance that, as he aims to present "a serious analysis of American humor," and not a mere *omnium gatherum* of jokes and stories, he has "been at pains to select for illustration examples which are classical, and therefore not likely to excite laughter," Mr. Stephen Leacock, writing in *The University Magazine* (Toronto), has some very interesting things to say on a subject which has been much discusst and little understood. The importance of the subject is further enhanced, according to Mr. Leacock, by the fact that humorous writings form the most salient feature in the field of American literature. Benjamin Franklin, we are reminded, has shown us the humor resultant from the juxtaposition of Yankee commercialism and Pennsylvania piety. Irving has developed the humor of the early Dutch settlers; Hawthorne, "the mingled humor and pathos of Puritanism"; Hans Breitmann "sings the ballad of the later Teuton"; Lowell, Holmes, Brete Harte, Mark Twain, in turn reveal to us the humors of various phases of our civilization; "and, at the close of the tale, the sagacious Mr. Dooley appears as the essayist of the Irish immigrant." The literature thus indicated, says Mr. Leacock, is "faithful and real of its kind, more truly and distinctively American than anything else produced upon the continent."

Admitting that the basis of the humorous—the amusing, the ludicrous—lies in the idea of incongruity, he goes on to classify its various manifestations. First he considers "the humor of discomfort, of destructiveness," which "enters freely into the composition of the humor of American Western life." He cites in illustration stories which hinge on the Arkansas mule, the bucking broncho, the Kentucky duel; and he mentions specifically Mark Twain's "Journalism in Tennessee." To quote further:

"Now, this primitive form of fun is of a decidedly antisocial character. It runs counter to other instincts, those of affection, pity, unselfishness, upon which the progressive development of the race has largely depended. As a consequence of this, the basis of humor tends in the course of social evolution to alter its original character. It becomes a condition of amusement that no serious harm or injury shall be inflicted, but that only the appearance or simulation of it shall appear. . . . Hence it comes about that the sight of a humped back or a crooked foot is droll only to the mind of a savage or a child; while the queer gyration of a person whose foot has gone to sleep, and who tries in vain to walk, may excite laughter in the civilized adult by affording the appearance of crooked limbs without the reality."

He returns to the subject of American humor to investigate its special sources of contrast and incongruity. We read:

"Perhaps the most evident, and the most far-reaching, factor in the question is the circumstance that we Americans are a new people, divorced from the traditions, good and bad, of European life, and are able thereby to take a highly objective view of European ideas and institutions. Our freedom from the hereditary and conventional view has enabled our writers to take an 'outside' view of things, and to discover many contrasts and incongruities hidden from the European eye. We have been able to view the older civilization from a distance, and to judge it on its merits. The objective view—the deliberate insistence in judging things as they are, and not as hallowed tradition interprets them—forms the essential 'idea' of much of what is considered typically Yankee humor. It is one of the leading qualities in the humor of Franklin's Poor Richard, of Major Downing, of Sam Slick, and of Hosea Biglow. It is connected essentially with the development of Yankee character, and of the Yankee view of the outside world. . . ."

"A great deal of Mark Twain's humor rests upon a similar basis. The humorous contrast is found by turning the 'artistic innocence' of the Western eye to bear upon the civilization of the Old World. The result is amply seen in those two most amusing of American books, 'The Innocents Abroad' and the 'New Pilgrim's Progress.' . . ."

"As a subdivision of this Yankee humor which finds its starting-

point in the unprejudiced wisdom of the detached mind, is to be reckoned another mode of literary expression characteristic of the New England cast of thought. This is the production of a humorous effect by the affectation of a deep simplicity, a literary quality which perhaps had its root in the shrewdness in bargain-driving, highly cultivated among a people pious but pecuniary. No one was a greater master of this style than Artemus Ward. . . . It was his custom to appear upon the platform in what seemed a deep and embarrassed sadness; to apologize in a foolish and hesitating manner for the miserable little 'panorama' lighted with wax candles which was supposed to offer the material of his lecture; to regret that the moon in the panorama was out of place; then in a shamefaced way to commence a rambling 'Lecture upon Africa' in which, by a sort of inadvertence, nothing was said of Africa till the concluding sentence, when with a kind of idiotic enthusiasm which he knew so well how to simulate, he earnestly recommended his audience to buy maps of Africa, and study them."

Mr. Edgar Wilson Nye is named as another who "has fully availed himself of this truly American principle of the deliberate assumption of simplicity." After pointing out that humor based on freedom from traditional ideas and conventional views "easily degenerates into crudity and coarseness," Mr. Leacock turns to the humor of exaggeration. It is not to be supposed that we Americans hold any monopoly of this mode of merriment, which, he asserts, is at least as old as Herodotus. Here he drops this interesting suggestion: "It is supposable that this element of exaggeration entered largely into all primitive folk-song; it is likely that many passages in Homer, and the ancients, which to the scholars of the day are mere misstatements of ignorance, were greeted in their time by the loud guffaws of barbarian listeners." Nevertheless, "the circumstances of our country and its growth tend to foster exaggeration as a national characteristic." Thus: "The amazing rapidity of American progress, and the very bigness of our continent, have bred in us a corresponding bigness of speech; the fresh air of the Western country, and the joy of living in the open, have inspired us with a sheer exuberant love of lying that has set its mark upon our literature."

He then compares the English and the American conception of a joke. We read:

"The Englishman loves what is literal. His conception of a 'funny picture' is the drawing of a trivial accident in a hunting-field, depicting exactly everything as it happened, with the discomforted horseman dripping with water from having fallen into a stream, or covered with mud by being thrown into a bog. The American funny picture tries to convey the same ideas by exaggeration. It gives us negroes with boots that are two feet long, collars six inches high, and diamonds that shoot streaks of light across the paper. The English cartoonist makes a literal drawing. He may draw Mr. Chamberlain as a chimney-sweep or a nurse-girl or as a bull-terrier, but the face is always the face of Mr. Chamberlain. The American cartoonist, on the contrary; reduces Mr. Roosevelt to a set of teeth with spectacles; Sir Wilfred Laurier to a lock of hair, and the German Kaiser to a pair of mustaches. In either case the object sought may be attained or missed. British literalism in comic art or literature easily fades into insipid dulness; pointless stories of 'awfully amusing things,' told just as they happened, make one long for the sound of a literary lie. American exaggeration in comic art runs to seed in the wooden symbolism that depicts a skating accident by a series of concentric circles. American exaggeration in literature passes the bounds of common sense, and becomes mere meaningless criminality."

His article closes with some interesting qualifications. Thus:

"It has been impossible in this short compass to say much of the part of American literature which moves upon the highest plane of humor, in which the mere incongruous 'funniness' of the ludicrous is replaced by the larger view of life. In plain truth not much of what is called American humor is of this class. The writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the works of Mark Twain (not as cited in single passages or jokes, but considered in their broad aspect and in their view of life) present the universal element."

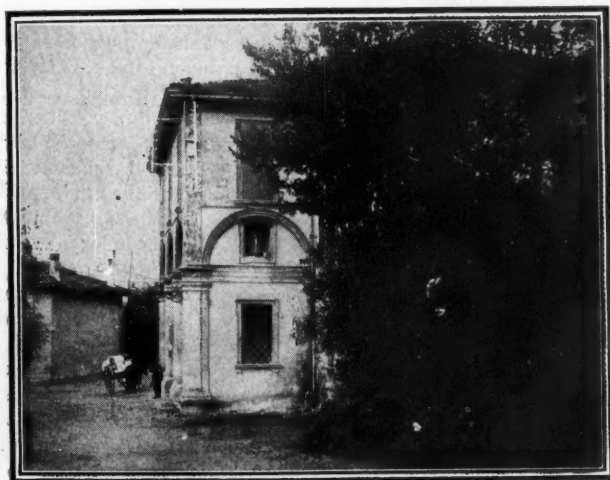
But the generality of American humor lacks profundity, and wants that stimulating aid of the art of expression which can be found only among a literary people. The Americans produce humorous writing because of their intensely humorous perception of things, and in despite of the fact that they are not a literary people. . . . The British people, essentially a people of exceptions, produce a higher form of humorous literature because of their literary spirit, and in spite of the fact that their general standard of humorous perception is lower. In the one case humor forces literature. In the other literature forces humor. . . .

"The original impetus which created American humor has largely spent its force, nor is it likely that, in the absence of a wide-spread literary spirit, anything else will be left of the original vein of Yankee merriment than the factory-made fun of the Sunday journalist."

HOW ITALY MOURNS A POET.

A STATE funeral at Bologna, the whole city draped in mourning, delegations from all parts of Italy in attendance, memorial statues to be erected in a number of towns—these are among the tributes paid by the Italian people to the memory of Giosue Carducci, of whom, as an American paper surmises, probably not more than one English-speaking person in a hundred had ever heard until they read the announcement of his death in the newspapers. It seems that the poet is not without honor in his own country, if that country happens to be Italy. Cable dispatches from Bologna state that the general feeling is that the nation "has sustained no greater loss since the deaths of Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Victor Emmanuel." This leads the *Providence Journal* to remark that "in Italy, as in most European countries, men of letters play a far larger part in public life than they are often able to play here." Yet Carducci, altho an Italian senator, won his triumphs in the literary, rather than in the political, field. Says this paper:

"That interest in the things of the spirit which made Verdi a national hero gave Carducci also a high place in the esteem of his countrymen. He was regarded as the most potent force in the new intellectual life of the people, and in Italy, at least, the intellectual life is not held to be inferior to the political or the commercial life. . . . Carducci's poetry is intensely national. Nor was it by this alone that he won a position of unchallenged supremacy. He was a teacher as well as a poet; from his university



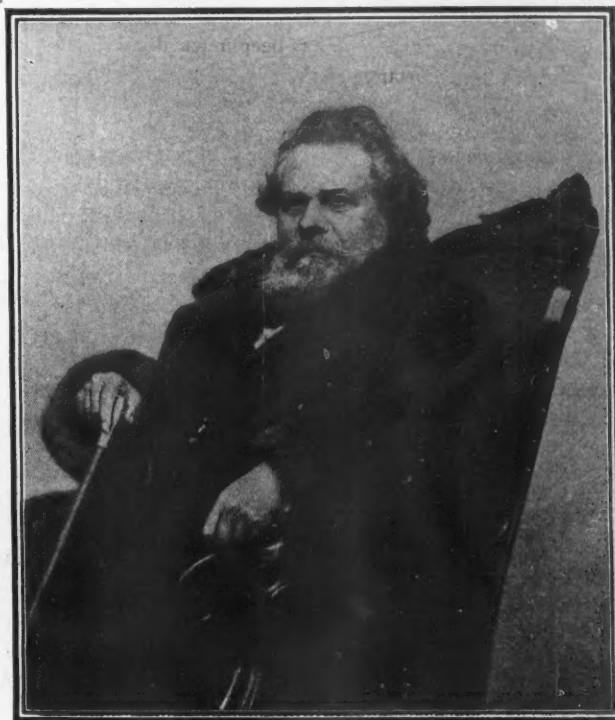
CARDUCCI'S HOME.

Queen Margherita has purchased this house and presented it to the city of Bologna to be preserved as a Carducci museum.

chair his personal influence radiated through the land, and those whom he taught went forth better equipped to make their own intellectual contribution to Italy. That he is to have a state funeral, that the honors reserved for the greatest are to be paid to him in death, will surprise no one who realizes how the Italians cherish the memory of their heroes, whether of thought or action. And

a world that owes Italy so heavy a debt may well offer to Carducci its tribute of respect, too."

In 1906 Carducci was the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. It is told of him that, before losing consciousness, he asked to have poetry read to him, saying that it eased his pain. One of his most widely known poems is a "Hymn to Satan." Dispatches



GIOSUE CARDUCCI.

A poet whose recent death Italy regards as a national loss comparable to the loss sustained at the deaths of Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Victor Emmanuel.

mention that on his death-bed, "in accordance with his lifelong convictions," he refused spiritual consolation. Death overtook him in his seventy-first year. The *Buffalo Express* says of him:

"He stood in the front rank of Italian writers, perhaps at the very head, for the last half of his long life. . . . He helped to bring into living importance—in Italy—a controversy as to verse-forms. He cherished lofty ideals as to Rome and Italy and certainly influenced thought in his own country. Yet he will be remembered, outside of Italy, chiefly by the fact that he won the Nobel Prize for literature a year ago. There are still departments of life wherein high reputations are bounded by parish lines."

He was not a man of international fame, "and, therefore, not a genius of anything like the first order," asserts the *New York Times*. After describing the remarkable honors paid him by his country at his death, the same paper goes on to say:

"Something like this might have taken place in France, and possibly in Spain, but anything even remotely approaching it is almost unimaginable in either England or the United States. Is it because we so-called, or miscalled, Anglo-Saxons have no poets as great as Carducci, or because we do not care as much about the poets we have as do the members of the Latin races, also so-called or miscalled? The output of poetry in both of the English-speaking countries is considerable, both for quantity and quality, and in neither do poets altogether lack for appreciation, but it can be doubted if in either the death of a poet ever was or ever will be held by any great number of people a national loss large enough to be felt or measured by anybody except a literary critic. And his grief would be in great part academic or theoretical. Of course, this peculiarity is not a thing to be proud of, but we do not know that it is, on the other hand, a thing that need fill us with shame. Poetry, after all, is a form of expression characteristic of racial youth, not of racial maturity, and, while youth does have its merits, maturity has others perhaps as important."

SHAKESPEARE'S CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT AGAINST HIS EDITORS.

THE German critic who puzzled for hours over "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks," and finally was struck by the brilliant idea that it must be a mistake for "sermons in books, stones in the running brooks," is recalled to mind by an article by Mr. John Corbin on the blunders of the Shakespearian editors. Shakespeare, it would seem, has suffered greater injury at the hands of these zealous friends than any likely to result from the open attacks of a Tolstoy or a Bernard Shaw. What would the great playwright himself think of his editors, asks Mr. Corbin, if he could know the fate they have brought upon his plays? And the same interrogator suggests that, if it were a question of physical violence, "he would probably be able, under the inspiration of the moment, to meet them all, each in his corner, beginning with Rowe and not ending even with the athletic and bellicose Dr. Furnivall." For Mr. Corbin's theory is that Shakespeare's editors, treating his dramas as literature rather than as plays, and approaching them without any knowledge of stagecraft, are largely responsible for the fact that those dramas are to-day either shelved in the library or reduced on the stage to "little more than a collocation of elegant extracts." At this time, when so much is being said on behalf of the "printed drama," Mr. Corbin's article in *The North American Review* comes as an interesting reminder that Shakespeare wrote for the stage, not for the library—to make plays, not to make literature. "Scrupulously careful tho he was in the public presentation of his narrative poems," asserts Mr. Corbin, "there is no evidence that he ever willingly permitted one of his dramas to be published, or that he read a line of the proof." The sixteen quartos issued during his lifetime "were, as it seems, either pirated or intended to forestall piracy." Therefore "to regard the Shakespearian drama solely from the point of view of the library is to regard it in a perspective at once inadequate and false." But this has been the point of view of Shakespearian editors, and as a consequence, says Mr. Corbin, their combined work "has not enriched the acting value of the plays by one burst of merriment, one pulse of emotion." Moreover, "when, as characteristically happens in all good acting plays, the point of a passage depends upon even the most obvious detail of stagecraft, they one and all run into errors which have not yet been detected."

But in "Romeo and Juliet," says Mr. Corbin, "the casualties to the text have reached a climax." Here the editors, "with one glad accord," have "cut into two, and even three, parts, scenes which were obviously planned as climacteric dramatic units." To quote an instance:

"In one case—*Romeo's* first adventure into the orchard of the *Capulets*—they have, with a recklessness incredible even in an editor of Shakespeare, actually called for a shift of scenery between the lines of a couplet. The first scene they call 'A Lane by the Wall of Capulet's Orchard.' *Romeo* enters, speaks two lines, and then, according to the editors, 'climbs the wall, and leaps down within it.' The proceeding can not be made to seem agile in the acting, in spite of the cleats amiably supplied by the stage carpenter; and the back is not the best part of a *Romeo*, especially when seen in certain altitudes. But the editors say 'Climb!' and *Romeo* climbs."

Again, in the potion scene, we are told, "the arbitrary localities foisted in by the editors have obliterated an effective and curiously Elizabethan bit of dramatic contrast." Mr. Corbin thus explains, and comments upon the scene:

"At the back of the stage beneath the gallery, as is well known, was a curtained alcove which was used to represent, among other things, an inner chamber. By means of it, Shakespeare here produces a *rencontre* not dissimilar in principle to the famous screen scene in 'The School for Scandal.' When *Juliet* drinks the potion, according to the Quarto, 'She fells upon her bed within the Curtaines.' For a moment the stage is empty, as is indicated by another of the decorative designs. Then the *Nurse* comes in with

Juliet's mother, followed by old *Capulet* and a number of serving-men, all engaged in joyous and bustling preparations—matters of spits, logs, and wedding music. The joy of marriage is separated only by a curtain from the image of death! To the modern mind it seems strange that such business should be transacted so near *Juliet's* chamber. The explanation lies in the much-neglected fact that, on the Elizabethan stage, the sense of definite locality was of the faintest. Presently, the *Nurse* calls *Juliet*; and, getting no answer, draws aside the curtains, disclosing *Juliet's* rigid body. The scene of joyous anticipation turns in a moment to one of utter woe. . . .

"Not a throb of all this has reached the pulses of the editors. The episode of the wedding preparations they lift bodily and set down in a hall of the mansion, making three short scenes of one, tediously halting the action and obliterating a carefully planned and salient dramatic effect. As cut up by the editors, the play contains no less than twenty-five scenes, to present all of which in one evening, with realistically detailed scenery, is a sheer impossibility. An unusually full modern production, that of Mr. Sothorn and Miss Marlowe, gave eighteen scenes, wearily dragging the action out till midnight; but the scene of wedding mirth and bustle is not one of them."

CHEMISTRY AND CRITICISM.

GELETT BURGESS'S whimsical classification of human being into bromids and sulfites—the bromids being the majority of mankind who "all think and talk alike," and "may be depended upon to be trite, banal, and arbitrary," while the sulfites are those who do their own thinking, "eliminate the obvious from their conversation," and have surprizes up their sleeves—prompts the *Chicago Dial* to carry this suggestion of chemical analogies still further, applying it, however, to books rather than to persons. Here are some of the results arrived at by this fanciful course:

"Collaborative books, for example, usually illustrate the fundamental fact of chemical combination, the fact that the elements in such a union lose their distinctive properties, the product being like neither of its constituents. Again, many a writer exhibits the phenomenon of allotropism, having under different conditions modes of expression so diverse as hardly to suggest the same personality. Isomerism is frequently exemplified in literature. We may find two books compounded apparently of the same elements in the same proportions; yet one of them may be an inspired creation of genius, and the other but the dullest of fabrications. . . .

"Just as scientific chemistry has taken the place of romantic alchemy, so has the craftsman method of literary production taken the place of the old free play of creative imagination. And the cherished impossibilities which were the ideals of the alchemist—if we may be permitted a still greater confusion of metaphor than has hitherto been indulged in—are now realized in literature. Is not the modern magazine the exact analog of that universal solvent which the alchemist sought in vain, and is not the modern novel the very type of his philosopher's stone that should transmute the baser forms of matter into gold? If his ideal of the elixir of life still eludes our modern poets, there are at least many of them who are fully convinced of having made that discovery also; and this cheerful delusion is a very fair substitute for the reality. . . .

"There is known to chemists a classification of substances into crystalloids and colloids, and the method of straining through a membrane whereby they may be distinguished and separated is called dialysis, which fact seems to justify us in claiming a certain proprietorship in the critical analog of this physical process. Only the briefest of characterizations is here possible. Crystalloid writing has a distinctive form which it usually assumes if free to make the proper molecular adjustments, and which it always tends to assume. It has angles and facets, is subject to laws of internal strain, and offers marked resistance to external forces. Colloid writing, on the other hand, is essentially amorphous and gluey; its molecules seem to recognize no laws of symmetry, and are ready to shape themselves in accordance with whatever pressure, internal or external, may be exerted upon them. To name a few contrasted pairs of writers is the best way to illustrate our meaning. Tennyson and Browning, Turgenev and Tolstoy, Brunetière and Lemaître, Schopenhauer and Schelling, may be suggested as such pairs."



PAUL CARUS.

LEWIS EINSTEIN.

HATTIE H. LOUTHAN.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

GEORGE H. PUTNAM.

Copyrighted by Elliott & Fry.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *Some Cities and San Francisco and Resurgam.* 12mo, pp. 64. New York: The Bancroft Co.

Bolce, Harold. *The New Internationalism.* 12mo, pp. 309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

Carus, Paul. *Our Children. Hints from practical experience for parents and teachers.* Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 207. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

Cipriani, Lisi De. *The Cry of Defeat.* Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 92. Boston: The Gorham Press.

Cundall, H. M. Birket Foster. Illustrated with 73 plates in colors and 78 smaller illustrations, mostly reproduced from penciled drawings. 8vo, cloth, pp. ix-216. New York: The Macmillan Co.

All lovers of Birket Foster's art will welcome Mr. Cundall's artistic and descriptive volume on the life of this eminent member of the Society of Painters in Water Colors. It is a beautifully illustrated, gossipy book, which carries the reader back to the early days of pictorial journalism in England, the founding of *Punch* and *The Illustrated London News*.

Birket Foster's acquaintance was wide, and the experiences of his life brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men—artists and literary lights of greater and lesser magnitude, including Bewick, Cruikshank, Gavarni, Kenny Meadows, John Gilbert, Rossetti, Millais, the brothers Mayhew, Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson—names to conjure with in reminiscence, in both the world of art and the world of letters.

To Americans Birket Foster will be best remembered for his charming illustrations to the Poems of Longfellow—sketches in black and white marked by a delicacy of treatment, a picturesque grace, and an elegance in which feathery outlines contrasted with more somber solids the like of which have seldom been seen since his day, and several of which adorn Mr. Cundall's book. The volume is embellished by 73 plates reproduced in colors, and many more in black and white, which, for artistic merit, were excelled only by those of such men as Stothard and Turner. Foster's forte was pastoral and arboreal scenery. He familiarized us with "the spreading chestnut-tree" as no artist before his time. A portrait of the subject, taken in the eventide of life, forms a fitting frontispiece to the book, which is tastefully bound and typographically perfect.

Birket Foster began his artistic career as a draftsman on wood in the office of Ebenezer Landells, where he had as fellow workers John Greenaway, the father of Kate Greenaway, and Edmund Evans, who later achieved much success as a color printer.

Mr. Cundall states that Birket Foster's first great success was the illustrations to Longfellow's "Evangeline," published in 1850, of which the London *Athenæum* said, "A more lovely book than this has rarely been given to the public." The same sentiment may as fittingly be applied to Mr. Cundall's interesting pictorial biography.

Degarmo. *Principles of Secondary Education.* 12mo, pp. xii-298. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Donald, Lee. *A Daughter of the Gods. The Story of Helen of Troy.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: The Grafton Press.

Homans, James E., A.M. *Self-propelled Vehicles.* Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-597. New York: Theo. Audel & Co.

Jewett, Frances Gulick. *Town and City.* 12mo, pp. viii-272. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Layard, George Somes [Editor]. *Sir Thomas Lawrence's Letter Bag. With recollections of the Artist by Miss Elizabeth Croft.* 22 illustrations. 8vo, pp. xv-296. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This volume contains much new and interesting personal information about the great English painter of the eighteenth century, whose portraits of the celebrities of his time are among the most valuable historical documents that we possess. The volume would probably never have made its appearance had it not been for the publication two years ago of a book entitled "An Artist's Love-Story," which purported to narrate the tragic passion of the painter for the two beautiful daughters of the actress Sarah Siddons.

The editor asserts that this book inflicted some pain upon those who have most reason to hold Lawrence's name in reverence, and did some actual injustice to his memory. While disclaiming any purpose to whitewash the painter's character, which, he avers, stands in no need of this process, he has published the present correspondence in order that Lawrence's character may be set forth in its true light, and to prevent misconceptions which might arise when certain events in his life are placed out of their context.

The impression derived from Mr. Layard's volume is one favorable to the character of the great painter, who, tho not exactly a saint, was a very human, lovable, and loyal character, a man entirely devoted to his art, and, upon the whole, one of the most interesting Englishmen of his time. The illustrations, including several photographs, are examples of Lawrence's idealist portraiture.

Lea, Henry Charles. *A History of the Inquisition of Spain.* In four volumes. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. xii-575. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Leonardo da Vinci. *Thoughts on Art and Life.* Translated by Maurice Baring. 8vo, pp. xxvi-201. Being Vol. I. of the Humanists' Library. Edited by

Lewis Einstein. Boston: The Merrymount Press. \$6.

Mr. Einstein, the editor of the Humanists' Library, of which this is the first volume, has already published a work entitled "The Italian Renaissance in England." His and his publisher's aim in this series will be "to print in a form near akin to the great traditions of the printer's art in its earliest days a series of books each one of which shall be characteristic of some aspect of the culture which flourished in Western Europe during the period of the Renaissance." They "will endeavor to select from the literatures of different nations certain books which find a common unity in being representative of its [the Renaissance's] varying aspects in one of the world's great eras."

Leonardo's "Thoughts," here given, were never before accessible in English; indeed they were not really accessible in Italian until the year 1900, when in Florence, as edited by Dr. Solmi, appeared the volume "Leonardo da Vinci: Frammenti Letterari e Storici," the same being selections from Leonardo's writings as preserved in library editions that are to be had only in a few great storehouses.

In the manufacture of the book we have what is best in Mr. Updike's Merrymount Press—with hand-made paper, rubricated initials specially designed for this book, and print from a new font of Montallegro type. The edition is limited to 303 copies for America and England. Other volumes to appear in the Humanists' Library during the present year are Erasmus's "Against War," Pierre de Nolhac's "Petrarch and the Ancient World," and Sir Philip Sidney's "Defence of Poesie."

Louthan, Hattie Horner. "This Was a Man." With frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 499. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co. \$1.50.

It is a very tangled skein of events that this novel presents to the reader to unravel, and there is little unity of plan or plot, but these faults are partially atoned for by a certain freshness and exuberance of feeling and expression that give the book the stamp of human interest. The author has taken as motto for her work a sentiment of President Roosevelt, to the effect that the only safe principle in our American life lies in ignoring social distinctions and in paying homage to what each man really is. The story's scene is laid in the West, and the *dramatis personæ* are Americans, English, and Mexicans. There is in the narrative a fine flavor of the open, healthful life of the West, and the characters,

for the most part, are living men and women.

Morgan, G. Campbell, D.D. *The Practise of Prayer.* 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Noble, E. L. *Poems.* 12mo, pp. 216. Boston: The Gorham Press.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *The Malefactor.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

This is a typical example of the modern realistic novel which, without any pretense to literary art, contrives to hold the interest of the reader. The world which it describes is the world from which all the finer human sentiments have been eliminated—the world of material success in which convention holds the place of morality. Not to have it undone, but keep it unknown, is the ruling thought of the men and women who figure in the society which it tolerably photographed in this book.

The scenes of "The Malefactor" are laid in England and America. The central figure and the theme in general are conceived in an unusual, not to say original, fashion which lifts the novel a few inches above the readable fiction of the day. The chief character, Sir Wingrave Seton, is a strangely drawn figure. Well-born, talented, rich, and sought after, he allows himself to drift down the stream of pleasure, never suspecting the gulf that is approaching. The undoing of the young aristocrat is brought about in a very simple manner.

The novel ends in an anticlimax. It would have been better for artistic purposes if the novelist had carried out his Iagoesque conception to its logical conclusion. Instead of this the "Malefactor's" redemption is wrought out by love. It is a rather lame and impotent finale.

Phillips, David Graham. *The Second Generation.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The subject of Mr. Phillips's novel is the Human Comedy in little, the great drama of modern life as it manifests itself in a single family which is to be regarded as typical of a certain phase of Western social life. In the opening pages we are introduced to a fine example of American manhood of the Western brand. Hiram Ranger is a man who has risen from the occupation of a cooper to that of a rich manufacturer. The author has made of him a fine example of the generation of Americans who have sown in labor and privation in order that their children may reap in idleness and enjoyment.

The tragedy of the novel is brought out in the moral conflict which takes place between the homely, sterling ideals of the father and the false, engrafted ones revealed by the son and daughter. The brother and sister have just returned home enriched with a fashionable, Eastern education. The girl has equipped herself with a pet monkey, and the young man gradually betrays all the qualifications of a fashionable loafer.

There are rugged strength and realism in the unfolding of this drama of Western family life that remind the reader of certain scenes in the "Human Comedy." The characters are drawn with the touch of mastery, the rude and uncultured though high-principled father and mother standing out in vivid contrast with the degenerate son and daughter. Mr. Phillips has

written a strong, wholesome story of contemporaneous American life.

Pierson, Delavan L., M.A. *The Pacific Islanders. From Savages to Saints. Chapters from the Life Stories of Famous Missionaries and Native Converts.* Maps and illustrations. 12mo, pp. 354. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.

Putnam, George Haven, Litt.D. *The Censorship of the Church of Rome, and Its Influence upon the Production and Distribution of Literature.* Two vols. 8vo, pp. xv-375. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

This scholarly and comprehensive work is one for which there was real need, information upon the subject being hitherto restricted to foreign treatises, and notably to Reusch's monumental treatise in German, to which Mr. Putnam acknowledges indebtedness.

Consisting of two volumes, the second of which will shortly appear, the work presents a schedule of the indexes issued by the Church together with a list of the more important decrees, prohibitions, briefs, and edicts relating to the prohibition of specific books from the time of Gelasius I., 567 A.D., to the issue in 1900 of the latest Index of the Church under Leo XIII. Added to this is a brief account of the organization and operations of the Roman Inquisition and of the Congregation of the Index, the bodies from which emanated the series of papal Indexes and with whom rested the responsibility for the general shaping of the Church's policy in this regard. The author further presents a short account of political censorship or the censorship of the state in order to make the necessary comparison between the methods employed by church and state in the policy of literary censorship.

He declares that the result of his investigation upon this point was that the censorship of the Roman Church was (at least outside of Spain) not so autocratic in its principles, nor so exacting and burdensome in its methods, as was that attempted from time to time by state governments acting under Protestant influence. While the author has made considerable use of Reusch's treatise he has been by no means dependent upon it. He has included in the catalog of Indexes many titles not listed by Reusch, and has added the record of the Indexes which have been published since the date of Reusch's treatise. Moreover, he has made a personal examination of all the more important Indexes.

The principle of censorship is traced back by the author to the year 150, when an unauthenticated "Life of St. Paul" was condemned by the Council of Ephesus. It was not until four hundred years later, however, that the idea assumed importance politically and began to exert a wide influence upon social life. That influence gradually widened and deepened, its maximum point being reached at the time when a new social era was inaugurated in Europe by the introduction of printing.

In view of the vital appeal to a writer's religious or philosophical proclivities which such a subject as this possesses, the reader might naturally expect some slight exhibition of partisan bias. There is absolutely no trace of this in the book. Fairness and justice, and that essential historic perspective which is attained by transporting oneself into the epoch described are the prevailing traits of the work.

Robertson, Colonel, J.P. *Personal Adventures and Anecdotes of an Old Officer.* Illustrated. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. x-284. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Rogers, Arthur Kenyon, Ph.D. *The Religious Conception of the World.* 12mo, pp. v-284. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Rogers, Gertrude. *Cobwebs.* 16mo, pp. 55. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.

Shaku, The Rt. Rev. Soen. *Sermons of a Buddhist Abbot. Addresses on Religious subjects. Including the Sutra of forty-two chapters. Translated from the Japanese MS. by Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki.* Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. vi-220. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

Shurter, Edwin DuBois. *Modern Oratory.* 12mo, pp. vii-369. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Sidgwick, Mrs. Alfred. *Kinsman.* 12mo, pp. 384. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Smith, Myra M. *Out of Tune.* 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Co.

Smithsonian Institution. *Annual Report of the Board of Regents, Showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution for the year ending June 30, 1904.* 8vo. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

Springer, Mary Elizabeth. *Dolly Madison.* 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co.

Thomas, William S. *Hunting Big Game.* Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. ix-240. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Tucker, T. G. *Life in Ancient Athens.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-323. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Whitcomb, Russell. *Driftwood.* 12mo, pp. 49. Boston: The Gorham Press.

Wilcox, Henry S. *Frailties of the Jury.* 12mo, pp. 142. Chicago: Legal Literature Co.

Wilder, Elizabeth. *The Heart of Hamlet's Mystery.* 12mo, pp. 223. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Williams, Henry L. *Lincolncics.* Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Williams, J. E. Hodder. *The Life of Sir George Williams.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi-358. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.25.

This life story of the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association has been written at the request of the family of Sir George Williams by one who has had intimate access to all the sources of information and who writes with keen sympathy and appreciation. There are portions of this biography that read like a romance. Beginning as a poor young clerk and without other resources than his own strength of character and an indomitable will, the subject of the present work rose to be one of the most considerable men in England. There are perhaps few men of Sir George Williams's generation who exercised a more beneficent influence upon human lives.

Changing social conditions had made it imperative that the family should break up, when George found himself in London, thrown on his own resources at an early age. The London of that period was very different from the London of to-day. A prize essay written by young Williams at this time, and inspired by his own bitter experience, gives a vivid picture of the hard lot of the workers of London during the middle of the last century. The harmful effect upon health and morals of this long confinement and over-taxing of youthful energies was what inspired the young man with the idea of an organization which should tend to ameliorate such conditions. It is possible, indeed, to trace directly to this period of youthful storm and stress the conception and practical working out of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Wolfe, Albert Benedict, Ph.D. *The Lodging House Problem in Boston.* 8vo, pp. 200. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

Young, Stark. *The Blind Man at the Window, and Other Poems.* 12mo, pp. 84. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1.25 net.

CURRENT POETRY.

Heaven.

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

There will be disappointment, I dare say,
But heaven's worth building, plan it as we may.
Mine toward the Arabs' humble notion tends—
The place of our young years and our old friends.
—*From Smart Set* (March).

I Know.

BY ELSA BARKER.

Oh, I know why the alder-trees
Lean over the reflecting stream,
And I know what the wandering bees
Heard in the woods of dream.

I know how the uneasy tide
Answers the whisper of the moon,
And why the morning-glories hide
Their eyes in the forenoon.

And I know all the wild delight
That quivers in the sea-bird's wings;
For in one little hour last night
Love told me all these things!
—*From Munsey's Magazine* (February).

All Night the Lone Cicada.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

All night the lone cicada
Kept shrilling through the rain—
A voice of joy undaunted
By unforgotten pain.

Down from the wind-blown branches
Rang out the high refrain,
By tumult undisheartened,
By storm assailed in vain.

To looming vasts of mountain
And shadowy deeps of plain,
The ephemeral, brave defiance
Adventured not in vain.

Till to the faltering spirit
And to the weary brain,
From loss and fear and failure,
My joy returned again.
—*From the Century* (March).

Ellis Island.

BY C. A. PRICE.

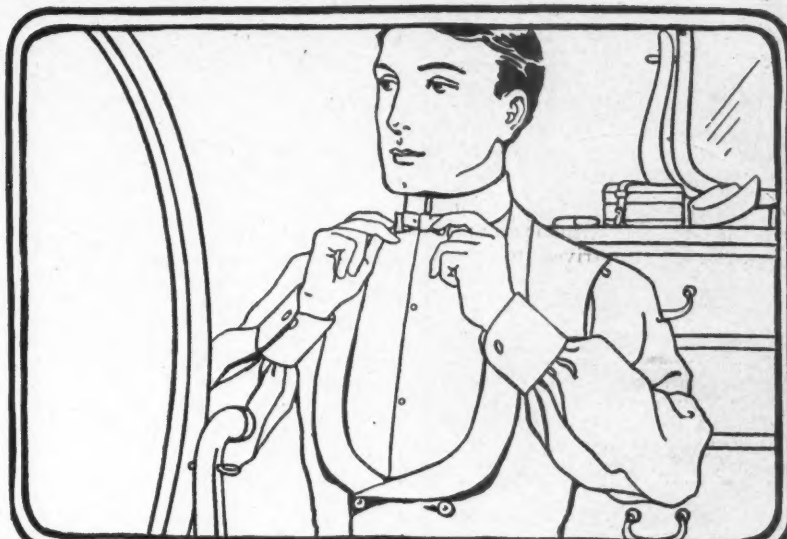
The Shapes press on,—mask after mask they wear,
Agape, we watch the never-ending line;
The crown of thought, the cap and bells are there,
And next the monk's hood see the morion shine.

Age on his staff and infancy's slow foot,
These we discern, if all else be disguise;
They fix on us an alien gaze and mute,
From the mysterious orbit of the eyes.

They come, they come, one treads the other's heel,
And some we laugh and some we weep to see,
And some we fear; but in the throng we feel
The mighty throb of our own destiny.

Outstretched their hands to take whate'er we give,
Honor, dishonor, daily bread or bane;
Not theirs to choose how we may bid them live—
But what we give we shall receive again.

America! charge not thy fate to these;
The power is ours to mold them or to mar,



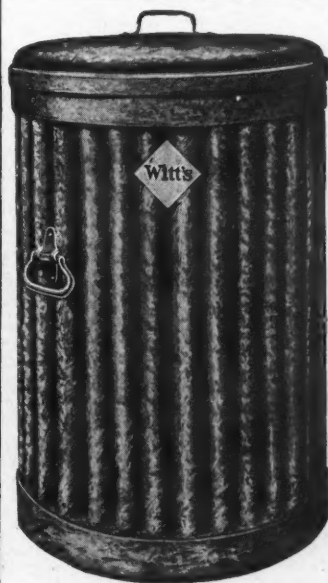
Here is a young fellow whose face,
hands, body and linen are kept clean by
the use of Ivory Soap.

Of what other soap can it be said that
it is equally valuable for toilet, bath and
fine laundry purposes?

Some soaps are good for one thing;
some for another. But with Ivory Soap
you can cleanse ANYthing or ANYbody
—yourself; your baby; a white waist-
coat or a piece of lace. The daintier the
thing is, the more necessary it is that
you use Ivory Soap.

Purity is the essential in soap. And Ivory Soap is pure—infinately
purer than any laundry soap; purer than many "toilet" soaps which
sell for ten times its price.

Ivory Soap - 99¹⁴/₁₀₀ Per Cent. Pure.



Can't Smash it! Can't Smell it!

Witt's Can for Ashes or Garbage

Flanged and riveted and made still stronger by heavy
steel bands riveted around the top and bottom. Witt's Can
is not soldered.

Close-fitting lid makes it fireproof and odor-proof.

The best is always imitated—the only way to know that you are getting
Witt's is to look for the word *Witt's* on can and lid.

SIZES—WITT'S CAN, No. 1, 15³/₄ x 25 inches; No. 2,
18 x 25; No. 3, 20¹/₂ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons;
No. 8, 7 gallons.

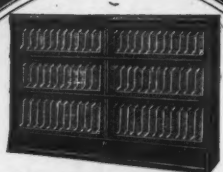
All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof
(close-fitting lid).

Ask at the stores for Witt's Can and look for "Witt's Can" stamped on
the lid and bottom. "Known by the yellow label."
If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't
like it, we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Globe-Wernicke
"Elastic"
Book — Cases.



A System of Units

YOU can obtain **Globe-Wernicke** "Elastic" Book Cases fitted with bevel plate glass, leaded glass or plain glass doors, and with panel ends or plain ends. There is practically no limit to the varied and artistic arrangements that can be made with these units, which embody the best material, finish and mechanical construction.

All units controlled by our non-binding door equalizer.

A diagram in colors showing seven different finishes appropriate for a library mailed on request for Catalogue M 106.

Uniform prices everywhere. Carried in stock by agents in over 1200 cities. Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.



The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI
NEW YORK, 880-882 Broadway.
BOSTON, 91-93 Federal Street.
CHICAGO, 224-226 Wabash Ave.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS


You are always sure of good pens when you buy Spencerian Pens.

They're even of point and uniform in quality. Good writers buy Spencerian Pens because they don't splatter the ink.

They are made for every style of writing. There's one made for you.

We'll send you a sample card of 12 pens, different patterns, upon receipt of 6 cents in postage.
SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway New York.

CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION
Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **DAUS TIP TOP DUPLICATOR**. No printer's ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. Always ready for use. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. Sent on ten days' trial without deposit. Complete Duplicator, cap size, (prints 8 1/2 x 13 inches) \$5. Contains 16 feet of rolled printing surface (which can be used over and over again). Circular of larger sizes upon request.
Felix F. Daus Duplicator Co.,
Daus Bldg. 111 John Street, New York



But Freedom's voice, far down the centuries,
Shall sound our choice from blazing star to star!
—From *Scribner's Magazine* (March).

The Inn of Dreams.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

When I go out from the Inn of Dreams
What do I find but a crowded street,
Where life like a vixen scolds and screams,
Anxious faces and hurrying feet?
Commonplace folk do I pass and meet;
Sordid and strange and mean it seems,
And I go my way as a strangling may,
When I go out from the Inn of Dreams.

When I go back to the Inn of Dreams
Welcome waits me from roof to floor;
The lamps are lighted, the firelight gleams,
And my heart's desire is at the door.
Would I might bide here forevermore
And leave the mart to its noise and schemes,
But alas! at best but a transient guest
A man may come to the Inn of Dreams.

—From *Harper's Bazar* (March).

PERSONAL.

Aladyin, and Conditions in Russia.—Alexis Aladyin, leader of the Group of Toil in the first Russian Douma, and head of the Peasant and Labor party, comes to this country on a lecture tour, bearing with him vivid details of the famine which is now devastating his land. Within the next three months, he declares, one million people will be dead from starvation in Russia. In an interview he tells about the famine, the relief measures undertaken, and his hopes of aid from this country. He gives also his views on the political situation in Russia. We quote the interview as it appears in the *New York Evening Post*:

"The conditions in Russia have not improved during the last year. In forty out of seventy-one provinces there was a failure of crops, and in twenty out of the forty acute famine prevails. Thirty millions of people in Russia are to-day practically on the point of starvation, and in March, April, and May it is likely that a million people will die. The Russian Government, realizing the seriousness of the situation, appropriated money for relief, but these funds have been diverted to other uses by Garko, assistant Minister of the Interior, and a man named Ledwell. A commission is now investigating so as to ascertain what became of the money appropriated as a famine fund. There is a scarcity of grain in Russia, and in Nijni-Novgorod there is a distribution of but ten per cent. of the food required in that province.

"It is my desire to appeal to the American people to help my distressed countrymen, but whatever money may be raised here I do not want it to fall into the hands of the Russian government officers. The American Relief Committee should have its own representatives in Russia to distribute the funds. Russia will not object to that, because the United States is now considered a powerful nation.

"If the Russian Government does not grant a constitutional form of government, the greatest strike in the history of the world will follow. It will be a greater strike than that of 1905. There has been a change among the people since the previous outbreak. Now they have a central point of organization and a point of concentration. The people are listening to their leaders because of the failure of the previous strike.

"If the Government ignores the demands of the Douma, the general strike will follow. It will be in March or April, and will have the support of the navy. The concessions asked from the Crown by the last Douma have not been granted. The people want personal liberty, freedom of the press, and

"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

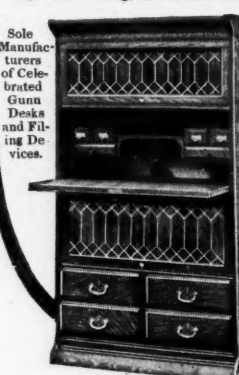
As you see illustrated below, are the Highest Attainment in Library and Office furnishing. You may have a library with one unit or one hundred, as suits your convenience. Yet with one unit you would have as complete and solid a piece of furniture as is made, and the foundation for an artistic library, to grow as fast as you wish it. The exclusive (Patented) features of the Gunn System, *i. e.*, Roller Bearing, Non-binding, Removable Doors, preclude the possibility of substitution.

TAKE NONE OTHER—LOOK FOR THE CASE WITH NO UNUSUALLY IRON BANDS.

You don't get done when you buy a "GUNN."

Our new 1907 catalogue, just from the press, sent free. A postal card request will bring Write to-day.

The Gunn Furniture Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Your Idle Money

should be working for you.

In very few cities is it possible to pay four per cent on deposits. Rochester is one of these exceptional cities. Her industries are prosperous and money is in demand on the most approved security.

The **UNION TRUST COMPANY** is regularly organized under the strict banking laws of New York and offers a safe and convenient depository for your funds be they large or small.

If you are now receiving less than four per cent is there any reason why you should not transfer your money to us today?

Booklet "Banking By Mail" on request.

Union Trust Company
Rochester, N. Y.

\$8,000-\$10,000 YEARLY



is frequently made by owners of our famous Merry-Go-Rounds. It is a delightful, attractive, big-paying, healthful business. Just the thing for the man who can't stand indoor work, or is not fit for heavy work. Just the business for a man who has some money and wants to invest it to the best advantage. They are simple in construction and require no special knowledge to operate. Write for catalogue and particulars.

HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN CO.
252 Sweeney Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS



All Standard Makes, \$15 to \$65. Most of these machines have been only slightly used—are good as new. Shipped on approval. Don't buy a Typewriter before writing us. We will give you the best typewriter bargains that can be offered. Address

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
9th and Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.



Print Your Own Cards
Circulars, books, newspaper Press \$5. Larger, \$18. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses, type, paper, cards.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

financial control. The Government may grant some small concessions, but if there is a strike, rebellion will follow. The people will then insist on a republic. The army will in time join the naval revolt, which will follow the strike of the railroad employees, government telegraphers, and working people in all the large towns and cities.

"The strongest man in Russia to-day is Paul Milukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democratic party, which has 150 votes in the Douma and represents 7,000,000 voters. The Labor party now has 116 votes in the Douma.

"My only opponent has been the Government. I was rejected first on the ground that the Peasant law had never legally been defined. Originally the holder of land in common could be elected to the Douma, and as such I became an elector. Later the qualification of ownership of a house was required, and that practically disfranchised 30 per cent. of three million voters.

"If elected for the third time, which would make me a Representative in the Douma, I will insist on being seated, holding that the Government has no right to debar me, and that the Douma alone shall say who shall compose its membership. The Russian people mean to get a constitutional form of government, and if they do not, they will go to the extreme of fighting for a republican form of government. If the Crown continues to follow its present policy, it will have to fight the millions seeking to establish a republic. The voting system in Russia is very complicated, and a candidate has to be twice elected an elector before he reaches a third degree which makes him a Representative in the Douma. The upper house is known as the State Council."

Altho born a peasant, Aladyin studied at the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled for voicing liberal opinions. He then organized trade-unions in the vicinity of Kazan, and for this he was arrested and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, to be followed by eight years' exile in North Russia. He escaped to Germany, but returned when the Czar's manifesto was issued. He was elected a Deputy to the Douma, and founded the Peasant and Labor party. He is at present leader, altho prevented by the Government from being nominated for the second Douma.

Doubles.—"Has President Roosevelt a double?" asks a writer in the *New York Tribune*. "If not," he continues, "he is probably the only ruler who is exempt from this peculiar form of herc-worship."

A FRIEND'S TIP

70-Year-Old Man Not too Old to Accept a Food Pointer.

"For the last 20 years," writes a Maine man, "I've been troubled with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, and have tried about every known remedy without much in the way of results until I took up the food question.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts food, after I had taken all sorts of medicines with only occasional, temporary relief.

"This was about nine months ago, and I began the Grape-Nuts for breakfast with cream and a little sugar. Since then I have had the food for at least one meal a day, usually for breakfast.

"Words fail to express the benefit I received from the use of Grape-Nuts. My stomach is almost entirely free from pain and my liver complaint is about cured, I have gained flesh, sleep well, can eat nearly any kind of food except greasy, starchy things and am strong and healthy at the age of 70 years.

"If I can be the means of helping any poor mortal who has been troubled with dyspepsia as I have been, I am willing to answer any letter enclosing stamp." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Piano-Criterion

In passing judgment upon pianos, the Steinway serves as the criterion—the representative of every point of piano perfection.

Point by point, the questioned instrument is compared—the tone with Steinway tone—the construction with Steinway construction—its standing among artists and musicians with the Steinway standing—its price, these points considered, with the Steinway price.

Thus for over half a century every new make of piano has been judged, with the result that the

STEINWAY

has proved *the best at all points*. Whatever your Steinway, whether an expensive Art Wcrk, a \$750 Miniature Grand, or a \$500 Vertegrand, you still have the pleasure of knowing that *your piano is the criterion for all others*.

When considering the purchase of a piano, you owe it to yourself to examine first the popular-priced Vertegrand which has met with unprecedented favor as *the great piano investment of the twentieth century*. It can be bought for \$500 at Steinway Hall, or from any authorized Steinway dealer, with the cost of freight and handling added.



VERTEGRAND
PRICE \$500

Illustrated catalogue and the little booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Steinway Hall

107 & 109 East 14th St., New York

"Worth All the Gas Lights Ever Made"



"It is difficult to find words to express our pleasure and satisfaction with The Angle Lamp," writes Mr. P. B. Leaventhorn, Grand Rapids, Minn. "It is certainly the greatest illuminator ever made. Our neighbors thought we must have a gas plant but we consider our lamp is worth all the gas or gasoline lights ever made. Such a clear, steady, brilliant and beautiful light, and so easy to care for!"

The Angle Lamp is the new method of burning common kerosene oil, and is as different from the ordinary lamps in results as it is in appearance. It makes common kerosene the best, the cheapest and most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

THE ANGLE LAMP

is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. Write for our catalog

"47" and our proposition for a

30 Days' Free Trial

ten years' experience with all lighting methods.

Write for our catalog "47" listing 32 varieties of The Angle Lamp from \$1.80 up, now—before you turn this leaf—for it gives you the benefit of our

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray St., NEW YORK



When You Figure the Cost of Home Building

remember that the selection of the best hardware trimmings—Sargent's Artistic Hardware—will be the most economical in the end. Aside from its artistic beauty it is thoroughly substantial.

The Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks reduces friction and is a guarantee of honest wear as long as the building stands.

SARGENT'S Book of Designs Sent Free

This is a beautifully embossed book showing fifty-eight perfect half-tone reproductions of Sargent's Artistic Hardware in Colonial, Greek, Gothic, Italian, Roman, Renaissance and other designs. It will help you select the design that best suits your taste or the architectural style you have in mind. This is an expensive book, and a valuable one to you, but it's freely yours for the asking.

SARGENT & CO.,
160 Leonard St., New York.

TALK No. 5 ON BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST



A savings account with this company affords an immediate investment, as safe as government bonds, and yielding a larger rate of income—4%. Send us a postal asking for booklet "T."

**ASSETS OVER
42 MILLION DOLLARS**

**THE CITIZENS SAVINGS
AND TRUST CO. CLEVELAND O.**

All of the French presidents have been favored in this way, and so too have many of the other European dignitaries. Says the writer:

President Fallières has been in office less than a year as chief magistrate of the French Republic, but has already a double, just in the same way as his predecessors—Presidents Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Carnot, Casimir Perrier, Faure, and Loubet. The double of Mr. Fallières is a shopkeeper of the Rue St. Honoré, at Paris, and presents a most extraordinary resemblance to the master of the Elysée Palace, accentuating the likeness by dressing in identically the same manner. He wears the same black coat, waistcoat, and trousers, the same tie with white polka-dots, and the same peculiar hat, tilted at an angle on the head. Every morning, accompanied by a friend who resembles Jean Lanes, the President's principal private secretary, he walks slowly up the Rue and Fauborg St. Honoré to the Arc de Triomphe, and returns home by the Champs Elysées. His step is slow and stately, all hats are doffed as he passes by, and he responds to the salutations with the most genial condescension. I remarked that he took this walk every day. This is not quite correct. There is one morning on which he always remains at home and invisible, namely, the morning on which the weekly Cabinet councils are held at the Elysée Palace under the presidency of Mr. Fallières.

President Loubet's double was not quite so great a success, but President Faure had a "Sosie," as these doubles are sometimes called, who was his very image, and who imitated all his peculiar mannerisms in the most extraordinary way. When Faure died he ceased to cultivate the likeness, allowed his beard to grow, adopted spectacles in lieu of a monocle, and abandoned the white spats and varnished shoes which he had always until then worn in imitation of the President. King Leopold has a double in Paris to whom he is wont to ascribe most of the indiscretions laid at his door, and the late Czar had a double in the Banker Carlsen, of Copenhagen, who became so convinced by his resemblance to the Emperor that he was that monarch in person that eventually his mind became unhinged through dread of Nihilist outrages. The Sultan had a double until the other day in his principal valet and foster brother, who died last summer, and King Edward has a most wonderful double, a Baron Stern, the brother of Lord Michelham. A less embarrassing case of resemblance is that between the Prince of Wales and the present Emperor of Russia. They are so like each other that it is difficult to tell them apart.

Washington Before the Civil War.—In the reminiscences of Dr. Johannes Rösing, which are appearing in a German paper, there are related many curious incidents of life in Washington preceding and during the Civil War. At that time Dr. Rösing was attaché to the Bremen and Hanseatic legations at our national capital. The New York Evening Post selects from his reminiscences a few of these side-lights on Washington life:

The Federal capital of the time, he remarks by the way, was hardly the present brilliant "city of magnificent distances." The streets, which were unpaved, and as a rule uncleaned, were a habitat for domestic animals of all descriptions, except after a heavy rain, when they reminded Lord Lyons, the British Minister, of the turbid flood of Father Tiber. On one occasion a horse and its driver were drowned on Pennsylvania Avenue, and a like fate almost overtook the Italian Minister on his way home from the second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The coach fell into a hole and was wrecked, and the Minister was saved only through the devotion of a negro, who plunged to his rescue and carried him out of danger on his back, Eneas-like.

Dr. Rösing's chief, Schleiden, was on intimate terms with Seward, and to him, in February, 1861, the future Secretary of State turned for aid in the task, which Seward found embarrassing, of introducing the "unpolished Westerner" to Washington society. Schleiden arranged for a small dinner-party at his house, where Mr. Lincoln, in the company of a few political friends and foreign diplomats,

GET DAVERMAN'S NEW BOOK

Our Big \$1.00 Book of **25c** in silver and 14c Plans "Modern Homes," for postage. This book contains over 200 designs of practical homes, double houses, flats and apartments built in frame, stone, brick, cement, etc., ranging in price from \$800.00 to \$20,000.00, showing views and floor plans and estimated cost of each house.

DAVERMAN'S BUNGALOWS
A book of 50 designs of summer cottages and bungalows, contains houses costing from \$300.00 to \$2000.00. Sent for 25 cents and 6c for postage.



A \$1200.00 COTTAGE. This house built over 2000 times in all parts of the world for \$1200.00 and upwards complete.

Full blue print working plans specifications of this design without charge for \$10.00
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Our books are the largest and best architectural publications in the world. Get them today and see what we have to offer.

Our Monthly Magazine \$1.00.

Send for Art in Architecture, a magazine devoted to home building and furnishing. \$1.00 per year.

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON'S, Architects,
311 Porter Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cash Profits Pile Quickly Get Started NOW

Let me tell you the name of this man and many others who are making from \$5 to \$10 a day, and more, making these **Miracle Concrete Sewer Pipe** on my **Miracle Bell End Sewer Pipe Molds**. Write me today. I'll answer you personally and make you a special proposition if you **START NOW** where you live. No experience is necessary. It won't cost you a cent to investigate. My **Free Book Explains**

Miracle Concrete Bell End Sewer Pipe

and how easily you, as an **Individual** or **Contractor**, can make money faster with my **Miracle Molds** than any other made. My **Miracle Molds** quickly pay for themselves. I make you the lowest price and best terms. The first 58 feet of pipe you make pays for your outfit. Sells at \$1.35 per foot or more. **Don't miss this.** Write for 114-Page **FREE Book**.

— O. U. MIRACLE —
Pres't Miracle Pressed Stone Co.
65 Wilder St., Minneapolis, Minn.



EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR AND 12 Blades \$1.00



THE only 12 bladed dollar razor in the world. A better razor impossible. Complete for \$1.00 with silver nickle frame—12 Ever-Ready blades, safety frame, handle and blade strop—attractively cased. Extra blades 12 for 75 cents, which also fit Gem and Star frames. Six new Ever-Ready blades exchanged for six dull ones and 25c.

Ever-Ready dollar sets are sold everywhere. Mail orders prepaid \$1.00.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., 299 Broadway, NEW YORK

6% DEBENTURE BONDS

Coupon Bonds drawing 6 per cent interest, payable in January and July at National Park Bank, New York, secured by First Mortgage. Write for booklet, "D."

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK. BILLINGS, MONT.

might make his debut with the least embarrassment. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lincoln showed no embarrassment at all, and gave full evidence of the homespun wit that was soon to become so famous.

A Socialist Countess.—Lady Warwick, an English countess who has espoused the cause of socialism, is given unstinted praise by the *Vanguard*, a Socialist monthly published in Milwaukee. Hers is a noble example, it declares, and one which not only the other women of rank should follow, but which the workingman's wife, "the slave of a slave," would do well to observe. Of the Countess this paper says:

We have not yet heard of any English lord who is devoting his time to sawing off the bough of the social tree on which he is comfortably seated. But women, as a rule, are more inclined to self-sacrifice. The Countess of Warwick, unblinded by her class interests, has thrown all the weight of her rank, beauty, and social powers into the struggle for economic freedom. She has well earned the title of "the most ardent Socialist in England."

Lady Warwick was born in 1861, and in 1881 married Lord Brooke, who succeeded to the title of Earl of Warwick in 1893. Lady Warwick was distinguished for her beauty and her charities. She served on the Board of Poor-Law Guardians. She founded a college for training the daughters of professional men in horticulture, dairy, bee- and poultry-keeping, etc. She founded a technical school for boys and girls. She established and still maintains a home for crippled children.

But, like all sincere and intelligent workers through private charity and private benevolence, Lady Warwick at last came to see that all this was no better than dipping up the Atlantic with a teaspoon. She was clear-sighted enough to penetrate to the bottom all the woes of society. And she was honest enough to take up the fight against the system which causes them.

When several years ago Lady Warwick came out as a clear-cut Socialist, the papers sneered at her as a woman who had taken up a silly fad which she would soon drop for some new folly. But time

NO MISTAKE HERE

Discovery of a Proof-Reader.

Even a proof-reader may make mistakes unless careful reading is maintained all the time.

It makes a lot of difference sometimes, just how a thing is read.

This is the tale:

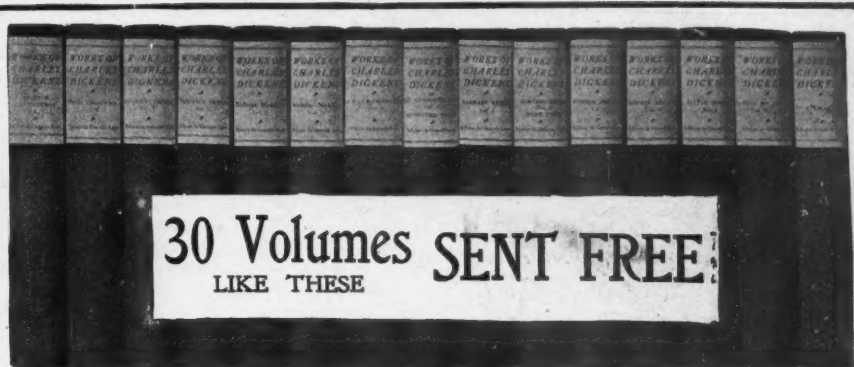
"No tea and not one drop of coffee," ordered the doctor—and I rebelled. But alas, with nerves that saw, felt and heard things that were not, rebellion was useless.

"With the greatest reluctance I gave up these lifelong companions, and drank milk, milk—until the very step of the milkman grew hateful.

"My nerves were some better, but breakfast without some warm beverage grew wearisome, and bid fair to be entirely slighted. And with a brain that for nine hours daily must work hard, ever demanding nourishment, the failing appetite was a serious proposition.

"Then in despair, Postum was tried. I had tasted it once and heartily disliked the pale watery compound, but now, literally starving for a hot drink, I read and re-read the directions on the package with the critical eye of the proof-reader, following them out to the letter and lo! the rich brown liquid of the advertisements.

"Not one but three cups disappeared and since then Postum has been my sole warm beverage, unfailingly refreshing and helpful; both body and nerves testifying to its helpfulness by new strength and vigor." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



30 Volumes SENT FREE LIKE THESE

WE are willing to send this magnificent set of Dickens—in 30 volumes—to you for examination, at our expense, and allow you a discount of nearly one-half from the regular price. And if you mail your order promptly, you will be in time to secure a PORTFOLIO OF RARE DICKENS PRINTS, ready for framing, absolutely free with the set.

To own a good set of Dickens is to have an endless source of pleasure and delight. He is the great novelist of every-day life. Merry Mr. Pickwick, unhappy little Oliver Twist, the rascally schoolmaster Squeers, and incomparable David Copperfield are known to every English-speaking land. The names of Dickens' characters call to mind joyous hours spent over glorious stories—whole-souled and vital—for no writer ever had a saner outlook upon life.

PORTFOLIO FREE

This really beautiful gallery of Dickens' characters is almost priceless to a lover of Dickens. It contains eighty-one superb reproductions of famous illustrations of Dickens' works, together with portraits of Dickens, and places made famous by him. Each picture, measuring 11½ x 7½ inches, is exquisitely executed on French Japan vellum. Framed, these illustrations are very handsome. They are contained in a rich dark green case. These sets are part of a limited edition. Their price is \$8.00 a set.

AN IDEAL DE LUXE DICKENS

This edition is unique, attractive, and well made in every way. It is the most satisfactory edition of Dickens' Works ever produced. It contains everything that Dickens wrote—including the many great novels, short stories and sketches, essays, unfinished work, and travels in America.

The set contains 150 SUBERB ILLUSTRATIONS—all reproductions on exquisite Japan paper of drawings made under Dickens' own supervision by Cruikshank, Seymour, Browne, MacIse, etc. The books are printed from clear, large type on fine paper. The volumes are 5¼ x 8½ inches in size and are bound in handsome green art cloth, with paper labels and gilt tops.

LOW TEMPORARY PRICE

We make you here an offer which will not be repeated. The books are now on the press and will be ready for delivery in four weeks. For advertising purposes we will distribute 300 sets—if ordered before publication—at exactly half-price, with one dollar added for handling. After these three hundred sets are sold the price will be \$56.00 a set.

\$1.00 AFTER EXAMINATION

and \$2.00 a month for fourteen months secures a set if you reply at once. And you will have the *Dickens Portfolio*, alone worth \$8.00, absolutely free. The coupon will bring you a set express prepaid for examination—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. You pay nothing until you have examined the books. Don't put this off for a day or a week or you may be too late.

J. A. Hill & Company New York

Mail this Corner L. D. 8-2
J. A. HILL & CO., 44-60 E. 23d St., New York:
Send me, express charges prepaid, one set of Dickens' Works in 30 volumes. If the books are not satisfactory I will return them at your expense. Otherwise I agree to keep them and will pay you \$1.00 after examination and \$2.00 a month thereafter for 14 months. You are to give FREE the Dickens portfolio. If I return the books I will also return the portfolio.
Name.....
City.....
State.....
If you prefer a set in rich half-morocco, change "\$2.00 a month" to "\$3.00 a month."

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate: "I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."
General Stewart L. Woodford: "Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, etc., and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt: "The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, \$6.00; Law Sheep, \$8.00; Half Morocco, \$10.00; Full Morocco, \$12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., - NEW YORK

ELECTRO SILICON

Is Unequalled for
Cleaning and Polishing
SILVERWARE.

Send address for a FREE SAMPLE, or 15c. in stamps for a full box.

Electro-Silicon Soap has equal merits.
THE ELECTRO SILICON CO. 20 Cliff St. New York
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

DRY AS INDOORS

This
Storm
Proof
Buggy

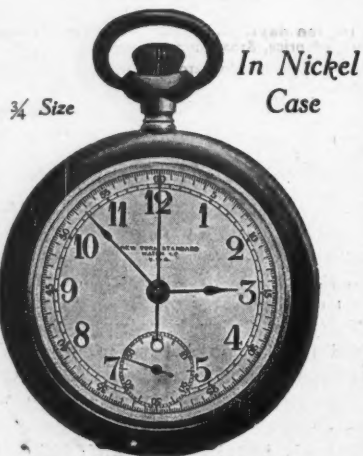
30 Days
Free
Trial.



is a life saver for land travelers. Go snug and warm in any kind of weather. Takes just a minute to adjust and throw fully open for fine day driving. A comfortable, easy rider. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Send for catalog C.
FOOTS & HUNTER CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
116 S. Third St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

A
"STOP-WATCH"
at \$7.50



For Every Purpose

where an accurate record
to a fifth-second is necessary

**NEW YORK STANDARD
STOP-WATCHES**

should be used :: :: :: ::

They are the only ones made
in America, and the only
ones FULLY guaranteed.

Sold By All Jewelers

Write for new Illustrated Booklet showing
all styles.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH CO.
118-138 Woodward St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**BUILD
YOUR OWN BOAT**

A little lumber—
a few nails, bolts and screws
— common household tools— a little
leisure time and with the Brooks
System—you can produce as good a boat
as the best boat factory can build—at a very
small cost. 21,311 in-
experienced people did it
last year. Our Big
FREE Illustrated
Catalog tells how. Re-
duced prices on patterns.

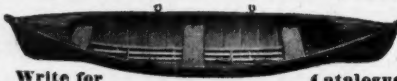
**BROOKS
SYSTEM**

BROOKS BOAT MFG. CO.
Originators of the Pattern System of Boat Building
2408 Ship St., Saginaw, Mich., U. S. A.
(Formerly of Bay City, Mich.)



Mullins Steel Boats

Motor Boats, Row Boats,
Hunting and Fishing Boats
built of steel with air chambers in each end like a life boat. They can't
sink. Faster, more buoyant, practically indestructible, don't leak, dry out
and are absolutely safe. No calking, no balling, no trouble. Every boat is
guaranteed. Highly en-
dorsed by sportsmen. The
ideal boat for pleasure,
summer resorts, parks, etc.
THE W. H. MULLINS CO.,
142 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio. Write for Catalogue



Write for

Catalogue

went on and she did not drop Socialism. On the contrary, she devoted herself to it with increasing energy. She joined the Social-Democratic Federation. She labored for it with voice and pen. During the campaign preceding the last general election in England, Lady Warwick toured the country and spoke nightly in behalf of the Labor and Socialist candidates for seats in Parliament. She had her share in the splendid triumph which sent to Parliament fifty-three Labor representatives.

In an age of greed and selfishness, it is a joy to contemplate such a character. Here is a splendid specimen of the social conscience. Here is a woman, unbribed by self-interest and class privilege, who sets the welfare of the collectivity above her own. So long life to the beautiful and noble Countess of Warwick!

From Preacher to Steward of Millions.—

Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the General Education Board, and so one of those in whose hands rests the care of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's recent immense gifts, was a Baptist minister in Minneapolis twenty years ago. Since that time he has given up preaching, and step by step has come into recognition as a financier of mark. His first step in this direction was taken in 1888 when he was enlisted in the cause of education by George A. Pillsbury, founder of the family of millionaire millers. The New York World tells of his successful campaign for funds for an academy in Minnesota, and of the interest which his work aroused in the Baptist Church. Of his further progress we read:

That denomination was then considering organizing a society to promote Baptist education, and Mr. Gates was asked to become its secretary and executive officer. He accepted this position only after he had spent six months investigating the needs of the fifty Baptist schools of the country and determining to his own satisfaction that there was a broad field for work before him.

Mr. Gates's investigations as secretary of the American Baptist Education Society led him to the conclusion in 1888 that the Church's great work in education would be the founding of a university in Chicago. Against his judgment was the experience of the Church, which had founded one institution in the Western city under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas years before, only to have it struggle and die.

Mr. Gates called a meeting of prominent Chicagoans and received some promise of support. Then he learned in December, 1888, that influences were being brought to bear upon John D. Rockefeller to found a Baptist university in the city of New York. The late William R. Harper, then a professor in Yale, was urging Mr. Rockefeller's attention to the needs of Chicago. Dr. Harper gave Mr. Gates a letter to Rockefeller, and in January, 1889, the young preacher met the oil king for the first time. A series of interviews followed which led to Mr. Rockefeller deciding upon Chicago as the seat of his university and promising to give the Baptist society \$600,000 conditional upon it raising an additional \$400,000.

In this task Mr. Gates was assisted by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, who was appointed by the people of Chicago. Together the two men raised the remainder of the first \$1,000,000 endowment, selected the site in Chicago, and named the first board of trustees, to whom they turned over the money.

The energy and good sense of the young minister in connection with the University of Chicago, attended as they were with many difficulties and embarrassments, attracted the oil man's favorable notice, and as soon as the university was well on its feet Mr. Rockefeller sent for Mr. Gates to come to



**The ELGIN
for All**

The name ELGIN embraces many grades of watch movements—all of superior time-keeping qualities.

The grades differ in price according to the cost of construction—each grade being the best watch value for the money.

The man who wants an accurate watch, at a popular price, should buy the G. M. WHEELER Grade ELGIN—

*"The Watch that's made
for the Majority."*

17 jewels; adjusted to temperature; micrometric regulator.

This ELGIN Watch can be had in the desirable models and sizes suitable for men and boys.

ELGIN Watches of equal grade for ladies, at moderate prices.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Elgin, Ill.

**"AN INTRODUCTION TO
UNITARIANISM"**

by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian sermons SENT FREE on application to P. O. M. Committee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.



**ROYAL
VELOX**

A new paper with all the Velox simplicity but coated on a mellow toned stock that adds breadth and softness to the picture. When sepia toned, with Velox Re-Developer, Royal Velox has the delicacy and charm of an old etching.

At all Kodak Dealers.

Nepera Division,
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

New York. The then active head of the Standard Oil Trust was becoming so overwhelmed with appeals for benevolences that his health was becoming undermined with the strain of investigating the needs of the many applicants. Then, too, Mr. Rockefeller had learned that many of the recipients of his charity had deceived him. Accordingly Mr. Gates removed the offices of the American Baptist Education Society to New York and gave a part of his time to Mr. Rockefeller's private charities.

Here the business relations of the young minister and the millionaire began at first very casually. As secretary of the Baptist Education Society Mr. Gates had to travel widely, and soon Mr. Rockefeller was asking him to make confidential investigations of private investments which he had throughout the country. In a very short time Mr. Rockefeller discovered that the preacher had profited by his experiences as bank cashier and salesman and was just as able a business man as he was an educational-endowment solicitor.

Mr. Rockefeller was at that time the sole support of the Baptist Education Society; in fact, the society was serving in a small way the purposes of administration which the General Education Board now does. The Baptist society was the model of the larger educational machine. Mr. Rockefeller decided that he could administer his philanthropies through his own office as effectively as through the Baptist society; besides, his plans had broadened and the sympathies of Mr. Gates had extended beyond the limits of one denomination. So the oil magnate discontinued his contributions to the Baptist society, and it quietly went out of business. At the same time Mr. Gates was invited to take a desk in Mr. Rockefeller's private office and become his personal representative in his benevolences and render such assistance as he could in looking after Mr. Rockefeller's private and personal investments.

Within two years after entering the office of the head of Standard Oil Mr. Gates had become a business man and financier full-fledged. Mr. Rockefeller made him president of thirteen corporations which he controlled outside the oil business. The companies which he headed included two small railroads in the West, and timber, mining, and manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Gates's largest work in business and finance was the development of the Lake Superior Consolidated iron mines, of which corporation Mr. Gates was the chief until in 1900 the company, with its half a billion tons of ore, its railroad, and over fifty vessels, was sold to the United States Steel Corporation for \$75,000,000. The enterprise was developed from nothing in the six years Mr. Gates was in command.

"The Banana King."—Sir Alfred Jones, whose name figured so prominently in the early dispatches from the scene of the Kingston earthquake, is described by the Marquise de Fontenoy in the *New York Tribune* as a staunch friend of America, and one who has done much to unite the commercial interests of England and this country. The writer tries especially to rid us of the impression of his unfriendliness and inhumanity to Americans which reports from Kingston circulated here, and, further, to give us a better knowledge of his importance. We read:

As there has been a good deal of discussion in the American press on the subject of the charges made against Sir Alfred Jones, of having displayed lack of friendliness, and even downright inhumanity, in refusing to relieve Americans on board his liner, the *Port Kingston*, at the time of the Jamaica earthquake,—charges which he has both denied and disproved—it may be mentioned that he entertains so great an admiration for this country that he has spent large sums in sending parties of workmen, of mechanics, and of labor delegates to America to travel here, with the object of picking up ideas, of acquainting themselves with the conditions here, and of establishing friendly relations with their American fellow craftsmen. Sir Alfred is popularly known as "the Banana King," by reason of the fact that he virtually controls the import trade of bananas as far

AN EMINENTLY FAIR PROPOSITION

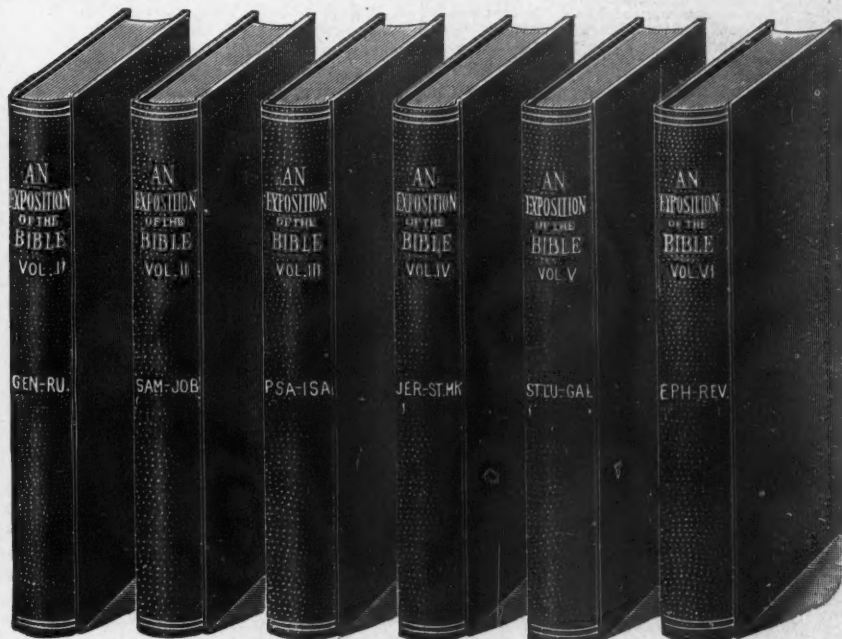
Make your selection of one of the volumes of this great work

AN EXPOSITION OF THE BIBLE

and let us send it to you post paid on examination for ten days. If you then desire the balance of the set we will forward it by prepaid express and you can send the cash price, \$10.00, in thirty days.

If you wish the set on the monthly plan, send \$1.00 and we will at once forward the remaining five volumes by prepaid express and you can pay \$1.00 a month for eleven months, making \$12.00 as complete payment.

If after examining the advance volume you conclude you would not desire the work, notify us by postal and we will send stamps for its return.



Our own knowledge of the merits and popularity of this valuable modern Bible exposition and the large number of glowing testimonials received from grateful purchasers lead us to make readers of *The Literary Digest* the above fair and very liberal proposition.

Strongly and Handsomely Bound in Genuine Buckram Cloth.

Each volume measures 10 1/4 x 7 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches. Complete number of pages 5261.

THE EMINENT AUTHORS OF THESE EXPOSITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Genesis, St. John, First Corinthians, MARCUS DODS, D.D. Exodus, St. Mark, G. A. CHADWICK, D.D. Leviticus, S. H. KELLOGG, D.D. Numbers, Judges, Ruth, Job, R. A. WATSON, D.D. Deuteronomy, ANDREW HARPER, D.D. Joshua, First and Second Samuel, W. G. BLAKE, D.D., LL.D. First and Second Kings, Daniel, DEAN F. W. FARRAR, D.D. First and Second Chronicles, W. H. BENNETT, M.A. Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Song of Solomon, Lamentations, W. F. ADENEY, M.A. Psalms, Colossians, Philippians, ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D. Proverbs, R. F. HORTON, D.D. Ecclesiastes SAMUEL COX, D.D. Isaiah, Twelve Minor Prophets, GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. LL.D. Jeremiah, C. J. BALL, M.A. Ezekiel, JOHN SKINNER, M.A. St. Matthew, J. MUNRO GIBSON, D.D. St. Luke, HENRY BURTON, M.A. Acts of the Apostles, G. T. STOKES, D.D. Romans, H. C. G. MOULE, D.D. Second Corinthians, Thessalonians, JAMES DENNEY, D.D. Galatians, Ephesians, D. G. FINDLAY, D.D. Philippians, ROBERT RAINY, D.D. First and Second Timothy, Titus, James, Jude, A. PLUMMER, D.D. Hebrews, C. T. EDWARDS, D.D. First and Second Peter, J. R. LUMBY, D.D. First, Second and Third John, W. ALEXANDER, D.D. Revelation, W. MILLIGAN, D.D.

The Scriptures are analyzed, illuminated and interpreted in a graphic and thoroughly interesting manner. The highest order of scholarship is manifested throughout the entire work, and it is written in a style that is essentially popular and positively fascinating.

The knowledge imparted through this work cannot be overestimated. It is an invaluable aid to Ministers, Expositors, Teachers, and Students of the Bible.

We deliver this set to any point for \$10.00 cash, or for \$12.00 on the monthly plan, \$1.00 each month for twelve months.

The S. S. SCRANTON CO., PUBLISHERS HARTFORD, CONN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Motor Boats That GO

THE HANDSOMEST HUNTING CABIN MODEL IN AMERICA

ALL SIZES AND MODELS

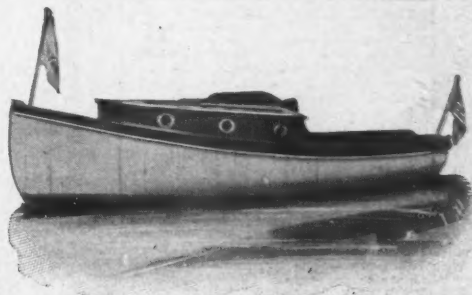
Open Launches, Hunting Cabins, Glass Cabins
2 to 150 H.P. PRICES from \$200 up

But all one grade—THE BEST

No matter what your boat plans are for this Spring, you can't afford to miss our proposition, so send for information and catalogue TODAY

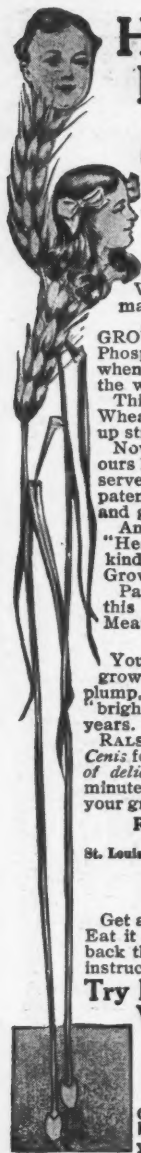
We Build Power Boats Exclusively
NEWBURY & DUNHAM

Western Launch Works
West 210th Street and Harlem River,
New York. Just West of Broadway.



AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED TERRITORY

Readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



How Ralston Health Food (The Pure Food) Grows Strong Children

Meat, Potatoes and Sweet Things, Tea and Coffee, are too strong for children under fifteen. What they need is something to make them GROW.

Phosphorus makes all living things GROW. The "Heart" of Wheat has Phosphorus in it, to put Life into it when a little Natural heat is added by the warm earth.

This Phosphorus, in the "Heart" of Wheat, is what makes Children grow up strong and straight and Brainy.

Now this Ralston Health Food of ours has all the "Heart" of Wheat preserved in it, sterilized by our new patent process. So it is always fresh and good.

And, as we told you before, this "Heart" of Wheat is full of the right kind of Phosphorus that makes things Grow like Magic.

Parents should give their children this wonderful RALSTON instead of Meat for Breakfast and Supper.

You can almost see Boys and Girls grow when they eat Ralston. They get plump, and lively, and cheerful, and "bright," and look as young as their years.

RALSTON HEALTH FOOD costs only 15 Cents for a package that makes 14 pounds of delicious Cereal, when cooked Five minutes, ready to eat. Get it today from your grocer. Made by the

RALSTON PURINA MILLS.

"Where Purity is Paramount"
St. Louis, Mo., Portland, Ore., Tillamook, Ont.

**Costs You Nothing
if You Don't Like it**

Get a package from your grocer today. Eat it all, and if you don't like it send back the empty box and your grocer is instructed to refund your money.

**Try Purina
Whole Wheat
Flour**

For sale by all
Good Grocers.

Get the Checker-
board Sack and
you get the best.



HOW MUCH DEPENDS

upon MEMORY in the struggle for success, and even after success has been attained? Teach yourself. With the **LOISETTE'S MEMORY** aid of Professor memory system you can improve your memory 100 per cent. in a few months. PRICE \$2.50. Sole publishers,

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 East 23d Street New York City, N. Y.

A Train Load of Books

Books to be closed out at less than cost of paper and printing. Binding free.

Failed Merrill & Baker, Nat. Book Concern, Cash Buyers' Union, Colonial Pub. Co. Standard Pub. House, The Dominion Co.

We purchased the entire stock of four of these Big Bankrupt Book Houses and big quantities of the other two. We are closing it out now at 10 to 50c on the dollar.

SAMPLE PRICES: Late copyright books, were \$1.50. My price 38c. List includes *The Sea Wolf*, *House of a Thousand Candles*, *Claudian*, *Hearts and Masks*, *Eden Holden*, *Man of the Hour*, and dozens of others. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Half Morocco. Regularly \$36.00. My price \$7.75. *Dickens' Complete Works*, 15 vol. Regularly \$15.00. My price \$2.95. *Shakespeare Complete Personal Edition*. Regularly \$24.00. My price \$3.75. Millions of Books, thousands of titles, chance of a lifetime to get almost any book or set of books you want for next to nothing while stock lasts.

Books Shipped on Approval subject to examination in your own home before paying. Every book guaranteed new and satisfactory, or subject to return at my expense. Write for my big Free Bargain List of this stock before ordering. It costs nothing. Will save you money. Postal card will bring it. **David B. Clarkson, The Book Broker, 357 Como Building, Chicago.**

as the United Kingdom is concerned, and his knight-hood comes to him as a recognition by the Crown of the time and money which he has devoted to medical researches into the tropical maladies that scourge the west coast of Africa and its hinterland. For several of these maladies, formerly considered incurable, remedies have been discovered by the scientists employed by him, who have been able to pursue their researches through his munificence. Under the circumstances, the handle furnished by the Crown to his name may be considered singularly well deserved.

Sir Alfred is an entirely self-made man. He began life as an office-boy in a Liverpool shipping-office, where the sweeping of the floor was among his duties, and he had attained the age of twenty before he could boast of as many shillings a week salary as his years. To-day he controls half a dozen great ocean shipping-lines plying between England and the West Indies, England and South America, and England and Africa. Ship-owning is, however, only one side of his multitudinous interests, and he is also a banker and merchant in many commodities. He divides his time between Liverpool and London, where he has a house on Stratton Street, just off Piccadilly, close to that of the late Lady Burdett-Coutts. However, as I have stated, his principal service to humanity is his creation, endowment, and active direction of the now world-famed School of Tropical Medicine, at Liverpool, which won for him the warm friendship of Joseph Chamberlain. Indeed, it was the latter who, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, obtained for him from the King the star of knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Alfred is not only a level-headed business man, but has been most pronounced in his advocacy of the policy of promoting the close friendship between England and America. He is also a practical philanthropist and the kindest-hearted of men. Under the circumstances, the interview with him cabled to this country in which he indignantly denies and disproves the charges brought against him in connection with the Jamaica earthquake, deserves friendly consideration.

Pounding in the Gospel.—The pioneer preachers of the West often encountered thrilling experiences in their endeavors to cause the spread of Christianity to keep pace with the rapidly moving national frontier. The times were rough, and often rough measures had to be employed by the traveling pioneer preachers to obtain a hearing and to prosecute their mission. The Indianapolis News tells how two of these preachers, Rev. James Havens in Indiana and Peter Cartwright in Illinois, bested their adversaries and advanced the cause of Christianity merely by use of physical force. The adventure of Mr. Havens is first told:

Once, at a camp-meeting held in August, 1836, he had an encounter with a local bully named David Buckhart. Shortly before the time for the meeting Mr. Havens received notice from Buckhart, who lived near the camp-ground, warning him not to hold a meeting there. Mr. Havens paid no attention to the warning. On Sunday night after the horn had been blown at the retiring hour, word was brought to Mr. Havens that Buckhart was making a disturbance.

Beckoning to two or three friends to accompany him, Mr. Havens proceeded at once to the spot. Buckhart positively refused to leave the grounds. After a few words he made a lunge at the preacher, which the latter avoided, and then, with the aid of his friends, he overcame Buckhart and took him to Squire Genison's office at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets. The Squire soon appeared and began to prepare the papers for Buckhart's commitment.

One of the party who accompanied Mr. Havens tells what follows: "While this was doing, Buckhart, with quick and nervous steps, continued to pace around the room, and coming in front of the chair in which Elder Havens sat he suddenly stooped and

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

The
Cocoa
which saves
you $1\frac{1}{2}$ because
of its Double
Strength is
BENS DORP'S

THE MOST DELICIOUS
CUP OF
HOT CHOCOLATE
SERVED CAN BE ENJOYED AT
Naylor's
RETAIL STORES.
MADE FROM
Naylor's **COCOA**
THE SAME AS SOLD IN CANS
AT OUR STORES & BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WHY NOT USE IT
IN YOUR HOME?

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, \$1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

ORNAMENTAL FENCES
Iron or Wire, built to order. The finest at lowest prices
Satisfaction guaranteed.



ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO.
Write our factory. 231 S. Senate, Indianapolis, Ind.



THROUGH TOWN AND COUNTRY
IS THE SUPREME PASTIME
OF ALL IF YOUR CAR IS EQUIP-
PED WITH

PENNSYLVANIA CLINCHER TIRES

—BECAUSE YOUR MIND IS FREE
FROM THE CONSTANT FEAR OF
TIRE MISHAP TO WHICH YOU
MAY OTHERWISE BE LIABLE.

Write for the *Pennsylvania Tire Booklet*.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY

JEANNETTE, PA.

General Sales Agent, Roger B. McMullen, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — 1741 Broadway
CHICAGO — 1241 Michigan Ave.
PHILADELPHIA — 615 N. Broad St.
ATLANTA, GA. — 102 N. Prior St.
BOSTON — 20 Park Square
BUFFALO — 717 Main St.
DETROIT — 237 Jefferson Avenue
CLEVELAND — 2134-6 East 9th St.
LONDON — 26 City Road



\$49.50 **DIRECT TO YOU**

BUY OUR NATIONAL LEADER AT FACTORY PRICES CATALOG FREE

Our "National Leader" Top Buggy at \$49.50, guaranteed 2 years, is a great bargain. Has all latest features. We want to send you our large catalog describing this buggy, and 150 other styles. Don't buy till you see it. No middlemen between you and us. You save one-half. Write for Free Money-Saving Catalog.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
Sta. 60, Cincinnati, O.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL NO MONEY WITH ORDER

LET ME QUOTE YOU PRICES



on buggies. I sell direct to users, and on trial. I pay freight, and refund money if any dissatisfaction. My FREE catalogue shows 125 different styles of buggies and a line of harnesses. Write me today and I will send you my catalogue by return mail, and quote you on the best buggies and harness made. Address me personally, **H. C. Phelps**, President Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 351, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Do You Shave Yourself?



With a Busse Dry Bone you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet bones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Bones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take \$25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

\$1.00 PREPAID.

Costs nothing if not satisfactory.

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. A new philosophy, discussing the natural, the rational, the psychic, and the spiritual man. By **CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON**, Editor of "Mind." 8vo, cloth, 326 pages. \$1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

15 CENTS For 13 Weeks
Trial Subscription to
In this illustrated national
weekly all the really important
news of the world is stated clearly, impartially and concisely,
for busy readers—a variety of general features being added.
It is sincere, reliable, wholesome, interesting—THE
newspaper for the home. \$1 year; takes place of periodicals
costing \$2 to \$4. Try it, 13 wks. for 15c. **Pathfinder**, Wash., D.C.

The Pathfinder

pulled from his pocket a large knife with spring back and with a sudden jerk threw it open with a snap. This Brother Havens mistook for a pistol and in a moment he sprang to his feet and catching the hand that held the knife he planted a terrible blow with his fist square in Buckhart's face.

"The scene that follows beggars description. They fought desperately several times around the room, planting terrible blows on each other, till they were parted and order restored. The result was that Buckhart was heavily fined for breach of the peace and for carrying concealed weapons; and failing to give bond he was committed that night to the county jail. Just as he entered the jail door his courage gave way and he exclaimed, 'Has it come to this, that David Buckhart has been whipt by a Methodist preacher?' From that night he was no longer the leader of his gang."

Peter Cartwright on one occasion in riding his circuit had to cross the Sangamon River. When he reached the ferry, where he was not known, there were a number of people there talking politics. The ferryman, a big fellow, was holding forth at the top of his voice about "That old renegade, Peter Cartwright," whom he abused roundly. When his turn came to be ferried across, Cartwright led his horses on the boat. When midway in the river he threw the bridge over a stake, and said to the ferryman: "You have been abusing me and saying that if I ever came this way you would drown me in the river. Now is your chance."

The ferryman asked if he was Peter Cartwright, and he said he was. The ferryman pulled in his pole, and they grappled, each determined to throw the other in the river. The preacher proved to be the better man and as he threw the ferryman overboard he held on to his coat-collar. Then he pushed him under water several times until, nearly drowned, he was made to repeat the Lord's Prayer at Cartwright's dictation, and promised to repeat it every morning and night, to put every Methodist preacher across the ferry free of expense, and to go to hear every one that preached within five miles of the ferry. Then Cartwright pulled him into the boat more dead than alive, and thoroughly cowed.

"49 Broadway."—With the decline of Senator Platt's political star, says *Harper's Weekly*, there disappears also from public view one of the long-famous political landmarks of old Manhattan. At 49 Broadway a building, small in comparison with its neighboring sky-scrapers, has for years been occupied as the offices of Senator Platt's express companies, and also as a rendezvous for his political associates. "Office-holders and members of the legislature hurried there when summoned. Promoters considered themselves fortunate if they got inside the doors; judges, even, did not miss an opportunity to call." Further, we read:

Morning and afternoon, when Senator Platt was in, a little low bench in the anteroom outside the office door upstairs held a long line of sitters, waiting, like so many hallboys, the next call from the desk inside. That was when the rule of the "Easy Boss" was supreme, and when the summons to appear at 49 Broadway was a mark of distinction. No matter whether received by a leading lawyer at the bar or the postmaster of an isolated cross-roads store, the recipient of the favor put on his best suit of clothes and caught the first train for the metropolis. 49 Broadway was Tom Platt's headquarters before the stage-coaches ceased running, and it remained the scene of political activity through the periods of transit from those antiquated vehicles down to the days of the Subway express. The "Easy Boss" has patronized them all—stage-coach, horse-car, cable-car, trolley-car, electric cab, automobile, and Subway—in going from his house to his office. Senator Roscoe Conkling, when he came to New York, rode downtown in a horse-car to meet his lieutenant there. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., began coming before the era of cable-cars. Collectors of the port, postmasters of the city, industrial and corporation heads, knew the entrance and the well-worn stairs. Indeed, the wise ones say that the present occupant of the White House chair has been known to wait

The New CADILLAC Model G

Persistent demand for a thoroughly high-grade, medium-powered four-cylinder automobile, at a price somewhat lower than the large touring cars, has led to the production of our new Cadillac Model G.

Thus early in the season this racy new type has been universally accepted as a notable example of advanced automobile engineering. The motor, conservatively rated at 20 horse power, is finished in its vital parts to gauges that insure mechanical accuracy to the thousandth of an inch. It is equipped with our automatic ring type governor, which when set by the lever at the steering wheel for a certain speed will practically maintain that speed under all road conditions, up hill or down. A new type of muffler is used, giving a silent exhaust, at the same time almost entirely eliminating back pressure.

Direct shaft drive; transmission of a selective type sliding gear. Direct drive on high speed with no gears in mesh. Wheel base, 100 inches; stylish body design. At every stage of designing and finishing, Model G has received all the care and thought that could possibly be given a car costing twice as much. Let your dealer show you by giving you a demonstration.

Model G	20 h.p. Four-Cylinder Touring Car	\$2,000	(Described in Catalog G-A-D)
Model H	30 h.p. Four-Cylinder Touring Car	\$2,500	(Described in Catalog H-A-D)
Model M	10 h.p. Four-Passenger Car	\$950	(Described in Catalog M-A-D)
Model K	10 h.p. Runabout	\$800	(Described in Catalog K-A-D)

All prices F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included.

Send for special Catalog of car in which you are interested, as above designated

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.

Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.



\$2,000

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.



Model "G" 611ds

for 1907
The Chaudhury's choice, the Owner's pride, the Dealer's opportunity. The car for hills, sand roads and speed.
SPECIFICATIONS
—36 h. p. Rutenber motor—130 in. wheel base—34 x 4 tires—selective type sliding gear transmission—powerful brakes—high road clearance. Catalog FREE.

Address: THE BARTHOLOMEW CO.,

215 Glide St., Peoria, Ill.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

A Furnace That Pays For Itself

WE ARE LIVING IN AN AGE OF INVESTMENTS. Gilt-edged stocks and bonds pay 6 per cent dividends. In the basements of thousands of homes all over this country of ours Underfeed Furnaces are earning annual dividends for their owners six to ten times greater than many valued collaterals will yield. The golden truth—"A dollar saved is a dollar earned"—was never more emphatically emphasized for the

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

The Underfeed Way is the MODERN FURNACE Way. All the fire is on top. Smoke and Gases, wasted in other furnaces must pass through the flame, are thus consumed and converted into clean heat. Lowest grade slack coal, which would smoulder in other furnaces, will give as good heating results as highest grade anthracite. The difference in cost is YOURS.

PERLEY M. HAYWORTH, of Farmersburg, Ind., Trustee of Curry Township, for example, writes

"I like your furnace; have one in my house which is all O. K. We heated 8 rooms all last Winter at an expense of \$14.00. This is less than it takes to run one hot blast stove to heat two rooms."

This is only one of hundreds of testimonials of the same saving note, fac-similes of which we would like to send you, with our illustrated Underfeed Booklet. Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
Dealers—Have you read our 1907 Proposition? Write for it.

BEAUTIFUL TILE EFFECTS

That make the modern BATHROOMS and KITCHENS so attractive, can be inexpensively obtained by using

NO-CO-DO STEEL TILING

Light in weight, durable, vermin-proof, water-proof and fire-proof, never cracks or breaks, and can be put up—without muss—by any mechanic—over plaster or old wainscoting if desired. Free from all the objectionable features of expensive earthenware tiles, paper, fabric or plaster imitations.

Write for booklet. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE NORTHROP STEEL CEILINGS AND WALLS. Catalogue furnished on request.

NORTHROP, COBURN & DODGE CO.
35 CHERRY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

A Captivating Irish Story

The Red Poocher

By SEUMAS MACMANUS

Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah: "The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale, and are told by a master of the style."

12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars free. Write today. Address nearest office.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
960 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.
960 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Illinois

E. H. HARDEN, President

his turn on the little low bench in the hall. Senator Platt's office was two rooms in from the hallway. The flat-topped desk stood in the further corner of the room, in front of a window facing Broadway, where the "Old Man" sat almost hidden in the embrace of a deep, cushioned, wide-armed chair. A glass screen in the window at his left effectually concealed him and any one with whom he might be talking from prying gaze. The rear part of the room was partitioned off in glass, and this enclosed sanctum had a private approach from the hall. Many a luncheon-party has taken place here, and many a person prominent in the business and social world has been the Senator's *vis-a-vis*. Old political reporters well remember the construction of this odd suite of office-rooms and the ceremonies attending an introduction to them. The very atmosphere was mysterious, and upon entering one was ever prompted to peep behind this partition or that to see who was hiding there. Senator Platt took great delight in the mazes of this entrance. One of the biggest "fakes" ever perpetrated by a sensational yellow journal in New York city was framed around a story of an alleged secret elevator by which Senator Platt's conferees came and departed from 49 Broadway. Toward the end of the Senator's leadership he was easily provoked into outbursts of temper, during which his high-pitched voice could be heard in the hall below. Reporters, especially, "riled" him, and his secretary and physician persistently opposed the entrance of the newspaper men; all to no avail, however, for until a comparatively short time ago the Senator insisted upon his daily interview, and was as full of fight as ever. But all these incidents are only associations now: 49 Broadway is going the path of other old landmarks in the neighborhood.

Former Instances of "Popular Depravity."

Basing its conclusions upon certain researches recently made by the New York *Globe*, the St. Joseph *News Press* asserts that "those ancients who think the world is getting worse, because people are so eager to read the proceedings of the Thaw case, are mistaken." The only reason for the seeming increase of "popular depravity," it continues, is that there are more people now who read and more newspapers to be read, and better facilities for communicating the proceedings, than formerly. In past years the salacious details of similar trials have been as eagerly sought for, and, subject to the limitations mentioned, have been as widely circulated. As proof of this statement the following instance is cited:

The New York *Globe* recalls that fifty years ago this month New York was likewise greedily devouring the details of another murder; was in a fever of excitement over the question of whether Mrs. Cunningham killed Harvey Burdell in a certain house on Bond Street. The *Globe* has looked over the files of the newspapers and made some interesting excerpts from the editorial comment. "We believe," said *The Tribune* of February 15, 1857, in an article probably written by the great and virtuous Horace

I think too much of my name to put it upon poor lamp-chimneys. Evidently other makers feel the same way. Good lamp-chimneys bear my name, and the poor ones go nameless.

Let me send you my Index to chimneys. It is free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

himself, "that not less than one hundred and fifty columns of *The Tribune* have been devoted to the evidence and the comments thereon—an amount of space which could not have been occupied by any other matter"—the writer slyly added—"so satisfactorily to our readers."

And what was the attitude of the public? Said *The Times* (Raymond probably writing) of February 7, 1857: "In the cars, the ferry-boats, the hotel barrooms, saloons—in all public places and, so far as we can hear, in all private retreats, it is the subject of discussion, surmise, reverie. We have never known an excitement so universal, so intense, and so long flagging in New York."

The Crimean War, great calamities at home and abroad, political developments of great national moment, were neglected. "Nothing but Bond Street," said *The Herald* of February 12, 1857. "The public sips of horrors, dreams of murders, and gets up the next morning with a renewed appetite for the same food. For the time being the murder absorbs every other topic, and the subject seems altogether inexhaustible."

Change the dates to February, 1907, and the comments would fit the Thaw case. Then there was the Beecher-Tilton trial. All of us "elderly persons" remember the proceedings with more or less vividness. And, speaking of testimony, there was food for all sorts of thoughts. If Mr. Roosevelt had been in the harness then, he might have established a precedent for the postmasters-general of the future. Anyway the moralists need not take the present instance of "popular depravity" as exceptional.

Treasure at the Bottom of the Sea.—An article in *The Sunday Magazine* on the "Romance of Deep-Sea Diving" contains many descriptions of adventurous treasure-hunts; many of them successful, some of them fatal to the hopes and even lives of the adventurers, but all of them filled with that romance which the title promises. Particularly striking is the narrative of the salvage of gold from the Spanish steamer *Alfonso XII.*, which sunk off Port Gando, in the island of Grand Canary, with nearly half a million in her treasure-chests. Says the writer:

A chaos of wild rocks this Point Gando, lasht with the Atlantic swell that booms and thunders and throws up slow, snow-white fountains of spray and spume. For many months adventurers disappeared into the sea here, only to send up fevered messages on their life-lines. Hauled up, the unhappy men were found semiconscious, bleeding from ears, nose, and mouth. The awful water-pressure of tens of thousands of pounds had all but crushed the life out of them; often with the tempting little chests of gold under their very legs—chests eaten by the teredo worm until the thousands of shining gold coins poured forth and paved the ooze and slime of the sea-floor.

Enter upon the scene Lambert, a rugged and bearded giant, willing to stake his great bony frame and big daring heart upon one throw for fortune. He came with special pumps and steel-stayed dress, with a weird crinoline of steel hoops to relieve the awful pressure on his lungs and stomach. He was drest in a boat in the open sea, and slowly disappeared with a battery of pneumatic augers, hammers, and rock-drills, a few sticks of dynamite, and all else that could be devised.

He told me the story himself as he sat at home enjoying his little fortune, for he succeeded where

How the Conklin Pen Fills Itself

The Conklin Self-Filling Fountain Pen *really is self-filling*. It is just as simple as dipping an ordinary steel pen in an ink well. The ink reservoir inside the barrel of the Conklin Pen is made of soft rubber. The principle of filling is exactly the same as pressing the rubber bulb on the bothersome dropper with which you must fill an old-fashioned fountain pen.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

is the perfected fountain pen. As the illustration shows, a pressure of the thumb on the **Crescent-Filler** compresses the reservoir inside the barrel of the pen. The pressure released, the pen is full, ready to write. No complicated parts, nothing to take apart, nothing to lose, nothing to get out of order. The same movement that fills the pen cleans it. The writing qualities are unequalled. The flow of ink perfect from the first stroke to the last dot. Look for the **Crescent-Filler**. It identifies the Conklin Pen and protects you against substitutes.

TWO WAYS TO GET A CONKLIN—Buy from your dealer, Stationer, Jeweler, Druggist, if he handles the Conklin Pen. If your dealer does not, we will send you one direct *postpaid*. Beware of substitutes—look for the **Crescent-Filler**. Send at once for our handsome, illustrated catalogue, giving full description—that you may see and understand the superior qualities of the Conklin Pen—or, better still, order a **CONKLIN PEN**—to-day. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$15.00. It's easy to select by mail. Send steel pen to aid us in selecting gold pen to suit your hand. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE CONKLIN PEN CO., 123 Manhattan Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
New York, Chicago, Denver, Oakland, Cal. London, Eng. Melbourne, Aus.

Crescent-Filler 237

RICE & HUTCHINS

WORLD SHOEMAKERS
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

With every facility at our command known in the art of modern shoemaking we are enabled to produce—and do—a complete line of **MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES**. We make shoes for every known requirement—each shoe the best adapted for the purpose it is intended. 40 years' experience back of every pair of shoes made and sold by us.

SEND TO-DAY for "Our Family Footwear" Catalogue showing hundreds of styles of our Footwear, covering the needs of the whole family.

Ask Your Dealer for RICE & HUTCHINS Shoes

If he will not supply you—send your order to us, adding 25 cents for delivery charges.

\$4.00 and \$3.50

RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc.

41 High St., Boston, Mass.

Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are comfortably, tastefully and economically shod.

All America Style No. 7902. Men's Dull Smooth Calf Bal, heavy sole, medium toe.

\$4.00 per pair.

All America Style 2183. Dull Calf Blucher. Women's Shoe, heavy single sole, medium narrow toe.

\$3.50 per pair.

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. Berkeley Smith

Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."

Inside glimpses of the world's greatest Bohemia, profusely illustrated, \$1.20.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

The Marquise's Millions

By FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

A new novel by the author of "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town." It tells an amusing story of Americans in France. The plot is sparkling, the situations well developed and unique, and there is not a dull page.

12mo, cloth. Price \$1.00 net

By mail, \$1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Never Slips nor Tears

The

Velvet Grip

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

SUBSTITUTES MAY BE OFFERED TO INCREASE DEALERS' PROFITS

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE

HOSE CUSHION BUTTON SUPPORTER

LOOK

FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP

Sample pair, Mer. 25c, Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price.



Mrs. Harper was surprised

when her husband's policy, on which premium payments had ceased, was paid in full. She did not realize that an **Extended Insurance Clause** is found in all regular ordinary Life Insurance policies now issued by

The Prudential

"I was therefore very much surprised," she wrote from her Indiana home, "to be notified within a few days after my husband's death that the claim would be paid in full."

Perhaps *you* would be surprised at the liberal provisions of a Prudential policy. We would like to explain them to you.

ADDRESS DEPT. R

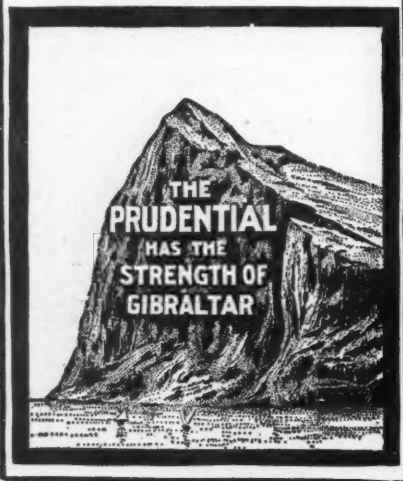
The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN
President.

Home Office:
NEWARK, N. J.



STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

IN
1
MONTH

SHORTHAND

Taught by mail; guaranty contract; system simple, speedy, accurate. Thousands of graduates holding responsible positions. Send for free booklet; tells how and it gives the proof.

THE NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION
101 The Baldwin Indianapolis, Indiana

Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold
— AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MO. —

others failed and injured themselves for life. "The depth was so great I thought I would never reach the *Alfonso*. I even gasped with pressure as I passed down the perpendicular depths of the liner. I threaded my way through a wilderness of barnacle-incrusted iron and rotting timbers, searching always for the treasure-chamber.

"I had been down twenty minutes when I felt all was over. I signaled to be hauled up, took a rest on shore for some hours, and made another attempt. I was beaten again. Each visit lowered my vitality, but gave me one more point about the topography of the wreck. I conferred frequently with Captain Stevens of the salvage steamer *Arabian*, whose hull I could see floating above me on the translucent swell.

"That fateful May day! Now or not at all, I thought. I knew my way through every rotting hall and corridor of the prostrate monster, and often think that even the fish that haunted her strange ways knew me. Trailing my life-lines and air-tubes behind me, I passed swiftly down through the decks, my knife in one hand and a crowbar in the other.

"I had long singled out a mysterious door, and now, knowing every instant precious, I drove my bar at it, and with a faint gurgle it gave way, sending small fishes scurrying and revealing the long-sought chests of gold coin. Many of them were worm-eaten and burst. I stooped and in triumphant delight ran my thick-gloved fist through piles of the glittering coins. I had been too long below. The blood appeared to be rushing to my head, and I had barely strength to fasten a rope round three of the boxes (each contained fifty thousand dollars in coin) and retrace my steps with as much speed as my spent strength permitted.

"It was then we sent the cipher cable home. I rested for a week, then descended again to the treasure-chamber and sent up more chests of gold. They told me no other man but I could stand the pressure, and I doubt if even I could ever go below again. My own share of the treasure salvage amounted to sixty thousand dollars."

Speaker Cannon and the Lunatic.—The Hon.

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was riding in a street-car in Washington, D. C., says *Harper's Weekly*, when an elderly man, with a nervous manner and rather wild look, entered the car and took the seat next to him. Thereupon ensued a conversation which is thus reported in the paper named:

After a short time the man, turning suddenly on Mr. Cannon, demanded, "Do you know what I am going to do?"

"No," replied Mr. Cannon.

"I am going to have all the bones of my ancestors collected, mounted with silver, and hung on the walls of my room," said the man.

"I would not do that," said Mr. Cannon.

"Why?" demanded the man.

"Well," replied Mr. Cannon, "you can not expect to live more than twenty years at the most, and when you die all the bones of your ancestors will be thrown out in the ash-barrel, and you would not like that."

"No," said the man; "I never thought of that. I'll have to think that over."

After a few moments the man again addressed Mr. Cannon in the same manner.

"Do you know what I am going to do?"

"No," replied Mr. Cannon.

"I am going to dig a hole in the earth one hundred miles deep and three miles in circumference," said the man.

BOOK BARCAINS

Our distinctive object is to save Members Book-Money organized nearly a quarter century ago, we have kept this one central idea in mind until now

Members are located all over the world who know that in orders sent us much money will be saved.

New Catalogue, "Special Sale List No. 47," just issued. Numerous discounts, ranging all the way up to 80%.

YOU may have a copy free for the asking.
THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
44 to 66 East 23rd Street New York

EDUCATIONAL

Music Lessons Free

IN YOUR OWN HOME.

A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Light Singing, or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

We have been established seven years—have thousands of pupils from eight years of age to seventy. Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, box L. D., 19 Union Square, New York City.

Is there a Science of Real Estate?—YES.

Look into the course prepared in the School of Business Science of the Intercontinental University, Washington, D. C., by Wood, Harmon & Co. of New York and find out. It has never been equalled nor approached. An intimate revelation of the successes of a great career and the underlying principles. No young business man in the Real Estate business or out can afford to be without it.

This University has in its board of Directors men whose international reputations are a guarantee—a judge of the Supreme Court, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its Academic Department, it covers High School and College courses, all the simpler studies for beginners and such special courses as Law, Oratory, Library Science, Navigation, Engineering, Short Story Writing, Agriculture, Consular Service, &c. Send for 1907 Year Book.

Become A Nurse

By our course of training in your own home. We can equip women of average ability, whether practical nurses or beginners, to earn \$10.00 to \$25.00 a week. A graduate writes:

"I have found the course intensely practical, helpful and easily comprehended. I have acquired confidence in myself for I have been taught how to nurse to the satisfaction of physicians and patients. I receive \$3.00 a day and am busy all the time."

Endorsements by thousands of nurses and physicians. Write for explanatory "Blue Book" and stories of four score Chautauqua Nurses.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
381 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them THAT is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Our RECOMMENDS. O. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge. **GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO.** 167 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



Right Coffee Brings Health

Right Coffee contains nothing injurious—on the contrary, it aids digestion, tones the nerves and invigorates the tired. Boiled Coffee is spoiled coffee—right coffee is coffee made in the

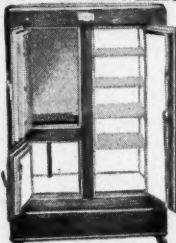
Manning-Bowman

"METEOR" Coffee Percolator

The grounds are separated from the liquid and the tannic acid and bitter principles are not steeped out as they are by the ordinary methods. By an automatic circulating process nothing but the good is extracted, leaving the grounds where they will do no harm and giving you not only a healthful beverage but better coffee and saves one third over the old way.

At the leading dealers in the urn style with alcohol burner or in Coffee Pot Style for use on gas stove or range. Over 100 styles and sizes. Write for descriptive booklet, C-8 MANNING, BOWMAN & CO., Meriden, Conn.

Leonard Cleanable Porcelain Lined Refrigerators



Excel All Others

The porcelain lining is real porcelain fused on sheet steel and indestructible. This means a sweet, clean refrigerator at all times. The doors are air-tight, which prevents sweat and mould.

Ordinary refrigerator doors lock in one place only. The Leonard door lock (see cut) draws the door air-tight against the door frame and

This style 33 x 21 x 46 Polished Oak, Round Corners, Quarter Sawn Panels

\$30.00

locks it top, sides and bottom so that the air cannot get in and around the edges.

YOUR ICE BILLS CUT IN HALF

There are nine walls to preserve the ice (see cut below). The price is $\frac{1}{2}$ less than tile lining and the refrigerator is better. For sale by the best dealers or shipped direct from the factory. Thirty days' trial. Freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Beware of imitations made of white paint. Write for free sample of porcelain lining and catalog showing 30 other styles.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO.
33 Ottawa Street Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nine walls of Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator

"I would not do that," replied Mr. Cannon.
"Why?" demanded the man.
"Because you can not tell what you would find so far down in the earth," replied Mr. Cannon; "besides, you would be worried to death by the labor-unions."

"I never thought of that," said the man. "I'll have to think that over."

After a slightly longer period of silence the man once more addressed Mr. Cannon.

"Do you know what I am going to do?"

"No," replied Mr. Cannon.

"I am going out West and sink one hundred thousand artesian wells all over the plains," said the man.

"I would not do that," replied Mr. Cannon.

"Why?" demanded the man.

"Because," replied Mr. Cannon, "I know you do not wish to injure any one, and as water is scarce out there, you would cut off the water-supply of many cities and towns."

"I never thought of that," said the man. "I'll have to think that over."

They both left the car as it was nearing the Capitol, and the man remarked, "You and I don't seem to agree."

The other passengers had greatly enjoyed the conversation, and one of them remarked to his neighbor, "Which of those two old gentlemen was the crazier?"

But his neighbor gave it up.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Important Events Delayed.—Owing to the overcrowded condition of our columns a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week.—*Leesville (Mo.) Light.*

Information Wanted.—M. Z. (at the police station)—"Can I see the man you arrested at my house last night?"

CHIEF CONSTABLE—"What do you want to see him for?"

M. Z.—"I want to ask him how he managed to get into the house and go upstairs without waking my wife."—*Le Rire.*

To Suit His Taste.—The second day drew to its close with the twelfth jurymen still unconvinced.

"Well, gentlemen," said the court officer, entering quietly, "shall I, as usual, order twelve dinners?"

"Make it," said the foreman, "eleven dinners and a bale of hay."—*New York Press.*

Got Him into Trouble.—DEACON—"By the way, that man Brown you married a year ago, has he paid you your fee yet?"

CLERGYMAN—"No; the last time I reminded him of it he said I'd be fortunate if he didn't sue me for damages."—*Boston Transcript.*

What Commas Do.—Here is an example of odd punctuation: "That that is that that is not is not is not that it is." To avoid nightmares, we immediately punctuate thus: "That that is, is, that that is not, is not, is not that it? It is."—*London Chronicle.*

Couldn't Collect Himself.—CHAPLEIGH—"I was all bwoke up ovah a girl once, doncher know?"
MISS KNOX—"Ah, I see! And some of the pieces were lost."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Quite All Right.—SHE—"No, Jack, I'm afraid it's impossible. We should never get on well together. You know I always want my own way so much."

HE—"Well, that's all right. You could go on wanting it after we were married."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream
Reg. in U.S. Pat. Off.
Brings Happiness to All Women

Every woman delights in possessing a clear, wholesome complexion,—a soft velvety skin, well nourished, glowing with health, and free from shriveling wrinkles. —Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream has for years maintained its superiority in successfully accomplishing these results. Its antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties assure prompt relief for all skin irritation, soreness and unhealthy conditions. It prevents and heals chapping if applied before and after exposure. Is best for babies' delicate skin, and for men who shave. Guaranteed to contain no grease, bleach or chemicals; will not cause a growth of hair. Substitutes disappoint; buy only Hinds'; at all dealers, 50 cents, or if not obtainable, sent postpaid by us.

Write for Free Sample Bottle.
A. S. HINDS, 6 West St., Portland, Maine

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nellie Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

A Bissell Carpet Sweeper

Con-fines all the dust, thus protecting the health of the entire household, besides reduces the labor of sweeping 95%, cleanses and preserves your carpets and rugs, accomplishes the work in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time the cornbroom requires, and makes sweeping an agreeable task instead of a positive drudgery. Don't think the cornbroom is more economical, as this would be a great take. One BISSELL sweeper will last longer than fifty cornbrooms. Once you use the Bissell, you will regret the comfort and cleanliness you have long sacrificed in using the tiresome, inefficient, unsanitary cornbroom.

Buy a Bissell now of any dealer, send us the purchase slip, and receive a neat, useful present free. The Bissell is sold by all the best trade; price \$2.50 to \$5.50.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. 38a, Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Largest and only Exclusive Manufacturers of Carpet Sweepers in the World.)

THE DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN HONEST COMPETITORS AND SUBSTITUTION COUNTERFEITERS

WE wish to make it clear that our Substitution Talks are delivered solely against illegitimate competitors. By these we mean the makers and dealers who are imitating products of recognized worth, who are preying upon the reputations of manufacturers of high standing. In almost every branch of trade there is plenty of healthy and legitimate competition. The purchaser is seldom limited to one or even a few brands. A safe rule is to purchase goods which are extensively known. Almost invariably this means goods which are extensively advertised.

WE know that THE LITERARY DIGEST readers, who spend annually nearly or about \$200,000,000.00, exercising a purchasing power excelled by no other body of similar numbers, use careful discrimination in buying. They perhaps do not fall so easily a prey to unscrupulous imitators. We feel, however, that the greater care exercised the better, and for this reason we are prosecuting our Anti-Substitution Campaign persistently.

In previous talks with our subscribers on the Substitution Evil we have tried to point out how the purchaser of an imitation inflicts a three-fold injury: First, upon himself; secondly, upon the manufacturer of the genuine article; and thirdly, upon the publishers of periodicals in which standard articles are advertised. A case in point has just come to our attention. It illustrates and emphasizes our entire line of argument:—

A LITERARY DIGEST subscriber, living in an upper New York State town, read in our columns the advertisement of a prominent shoe manufacturer. The reader decided to purchase a pair of shoes of this make. Instead of mailing an order directly to the Manufacturers, he believed it would be easier to purchase through his local dealer. "Can you supply me with a pair of Blank and Blank shoes?" he inquired, naming the well-known brand. The dealer instantly replied in the affirmative. He did not happen to have in his stock just the style and size wanted, but he ordered and delivered the shoes a few days later. A mistake in the size had been made, however, and our subscriber, disgusted with the blunder, mailed the shoes directly to Messrs. Blank and Blank. Shortly afterward he received a letter from this firm: "You have evidently made a mistake," it said. "The shoes you sent us are not our make. In material and workmanship they do not resemble our shoes. Every Blank and Blank shoe is plainly stamped with the makers' name. No maker's name appears on the pair you have sent us, because no manufacturer with a reputation would care to place his name on such goods. Please advise us what you wish done with these shoes."

SUBSTITUTION in this case meant that our subscriber paid the price of a standard trade-marked article and secured an inferior product. The advertising expenditure of the manufacturer with a reputation directly benefited the maker of a cheap imitation, put forth by a concern of unknown identity. THE LITERARY DIGEST failed to be credited with an order intended for goods advertised in its columns. Could an illustration of the Evil of Substitution be clearer? Hundreds upon hundreds of cases like the above are occurring in various trades every day.

EVERY TIME YOU ENTER A STORE REMEMBER THESE SUBSTITUTION MAXIMS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>☞ Substitution goods mean cheap quality, adulteration, shoddy, inferior workmanship.</p> <p>☞ We strive to protect our subscribers' confidence in our advertisers. You should aid us by supporting these advertisers.</p> <p>☞ Remember the substitution dealer trades an inferior article for the price of the genuine at the customer's loss.</p> | <p>☞ Government Pure Food Laws are halting imitators and swindlers in the food products trade.</p> <p>☞ Your influence can help stamp out the imitators and swindlers in other branches of trade of just as much importance to your welfare.</p> <p>☞ Don't tolerate "just as good," "the same thing," or similar answers, but insist on what you want and get what you ask for.</p> |
|--|--|

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD TRADE-MARKED PRODUCTS WHO ARE SPENDING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN BUILDING UP JUSTLY DESERVED POPULARITY CANNOT AFFORD TO CHEAPEN THE QUALITY OF THEIR OUTPUT.

THE LITERARY DIGEST ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Literal.—"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers, this morning?" asked the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am."—*Everybody's*.

Was He Married?—THE WIDOW—"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands; one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding."

APPLICANT—"You're looking for a husband, ma'am."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

He Got His.—"Deduction is the thing," declared the law student. "For instance, yonder is a pile of ashes in our yard. That is evidence that we have had fires this winter."

"And, by the way, John," broke in his father, "you might go out and sift that evidence."—*Houston Chronicle*.

Past.—"Did I hear you say, old chap, that marriage has made a new man of you?"

"That's right."

"Then that wipes out that ten I owe you. Now lend me five, will you?"—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

In Vain.—A Congressman from a southwestern State tells of a meeting of Grand Army veterans in his State some years ago whereat they protested against certain proposed legislation by the State assembly.

One of the speakers painted the situation in such black color that an earnest auditor, overwhelmed by the recital, jumped to his feet and excitedly exclaimed:

"Comrades, is it possible that we died in vain!"—*Harper's Monthly*.

In Their Own Coin.—One day two ladies hired a cab and paid the driver his dollar for their ride with the following coins: a twenty-five-cent piece, three dimes, five five-cent pieces, a three-cent piece, two two-cent pieces, and thirteen pennies.

After looking at the miscellany for a moment, the driver smiled broadly, and asked whimsically, "Well, well, now, and how long have you been saving up for this nice little treat to-day?"—*Harper's Weekly*.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

February 15.—Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet and critic, to whom the Nobel prize for literature was awarded last year, dies at Bologna. Count Leo Tolstoy's son is indicted at St. Petersburg on a charge of high treason.

February 16.—The Moroccan Minister of War issues orders for a new attack on Raisuli.

February 17.—Nicaragua is reported to be greatly excited over the invasion of her territory by Honduras, and there is a general demand for reparation.

The British steamer *Heliopolis* sinks the British steamer *Orianda* in a collision off Wales. Fourteen persons on the latter boat are drowned.

Many Jews are mobbed in the streets of Odessa by members of the "Black Hundreds" organization.

February 18.—By the intervention of President Fallières the differences in the French Cabinet on church policy are settled.

February 19.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 301, sustains the liberal policy toward Catholics advocated by Mr. Briand, the Minister of Education.

The German Emperor opens the Reichstag; his speech refers to the recent elections and supplementary credits for the African colonies.

Honduran troops which attacked Nicaraguans on the frontier are compelled to retreat after six hours' fighting.

February 20.—The anti-Jewish disturbances in Odessa are increasing, and consuls send mes-

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED

*All you
need to
beautify
your
Home*



JAP-A-LAC

is the hardest, most durable and lustrous finish made. Embraces sixteen beautiful colors, and can be used for refinishing everything about the home from cellar to garret.

You can keep your entire home looking like new by the use of JAP-A-LAC. It costs but a trifle.

You can do your own refinishing of scratched and scuffed furniture, and of all things of wood or metal you may have, just as well as an expert.

Try JAP-A-LAC today on some old piece of furniture, and learn how to save money.

All sizes, from 15c. to \$2.50. For sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers.

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE. Some dealers will not buy JAP-A-LAC so long as they can substitute something else on which THEY MAKE MORE PROFIT. If your dealer offers you a substitute, decline it. He will get JAP-A-LAC for you if you insist on it.

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and 10c. (except for Gold, which is 25c.), to cover cost of mailing, and we will send a FREE Sample (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States.

Write for beautiful, illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking.

The Glidden Varnish Co.

342 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.



WHITING PAPER COMPANY

The Largest Makers of Fine Writing Papers in the World.

The superiority of WHITING PAPERS is so generally known and accepted that the fact barely requires a passing mention.

It is a pleasure to call attention to some varieties of these popular papers, which may assist the choice of the purchaser.

WHITING'S FRENCH CHAMBRAY, FRENCH ORGANDIE and ORGANDIE GLACÉ are the daintiest and most perfect of fabric papers. They are ideal correspondence papers for feminine use.

For men, whether for home or club use, WHITING'S WOVEN LINEN is unequalled for character and refinement.

Obtainable from leading dealers in stationery.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

148-150-152 Duane St., New York

Boston

Philadelphia

Chicago

Mills: HOLYOKE, MASS.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

A Happy Marriage
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have,
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have,
Knowledge a Father Should Have,
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son,
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have,
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have,
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have,
Knowledge a Mother Should Have,
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter,
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, \$2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

Should be Purchased for the Following Good Reasons:

It is a pure oil, so pure that it is positively free from disagreeable taste and odor. Children take it without persuasion. It digests readily, does not cling to the palate, and never "repeats."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulteration possible.

Not sold in bulk. You know you get the genuine when you receive the flat, oval bottle bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Company, New York
SOLE AGENTS

SLIP IT INTO YOUR TRUNK
"Parisians Out of Doors"
By F. BERKELEY SMITH

The author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in and about the capital of the world's fun. With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is **SAPOLIO**

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

THE Keeley Cure

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 27 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Birmingham, Ala.	Dwight, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	White Plains, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Marion, Ind.	2803 Locust St.	Columbus, O.	3246 Fifth Ave.
San Francisco, Cal.	Lexington, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.	1087 N. Dennison Ave.	Providence, R. I.
West Haven, Conn.	Portland, Me.	Cor. Cass & 25th Sts.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Washington, D. C.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	North Conway, N. H.	812 N. Broad St.	Toronto, Ont., Canada.
211 N. Capitol St.	265 So. College Ave.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Harrisburg, Pa.	London, England.

The New Toilet Paper

Balsam Sanitissue is the modern toilet paper. Soft, strong and perfectly antiseptic. Made so by treatment with pure Canada Balsam.

Balsam Sanitissue

is wrapped in parchment paper, in sealed cartons. Price 10c, 15c, 25c. 25 sheets free. \$1 worth sent prepaid anywhere. For \$2 we will send with the paper an S. P. Co. oxidized copper cabinet. We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

SCOTT PAPER CO., 503 Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Just Ready in the Standard Nature Series

I.
A MANUAL OF COMMON BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS
of America and Europe. Reproduced in Natural Colors with their common and scientific names. 25 cents net.

II.
AMANUAL OF COMMON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN INSECTS.
Reproduced in Natural Colors with their common and scientific names. 25 cents net.

These are two of a forthcoming series of Nature Manuals, 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches—(pocket size), prepared under the supervision of William Beutenmuller, curator of the Department of Entomology, American Institute of Natural History, New York. They are exactly and beautifully executed in colors.

32mo, 50 pp. 25 cents each net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

sages to their embassies asking protection for foreigners.

Count Stolberg-Wernigerode is elected president of the Reichstag.

Ferrera, leader of the raid in Cape Colony, last November, and four of his followers, are sentenced to death at Kimberley.

The Boers win a majority of the seats in the election for the Transvaal Parliament.

February 21.—The mail steamer *Berlin* from Harwich, England, to Rotterdam, is wrecked just off the Hook of Holland, and about 150 persons perish.

Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, informs Secretary Root that war has not been declared in Central America, but says that active work will be necessary to prevent a struggle.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

February 15.—House: In the discussion of the Naval Appropriation Bill in committee of the whole an amendment to strike out the provision for an additional battleship of the *Dreadnought* type is defeated.

February 16.—Senate: The Administration's plan to settle the Japanese school question is approved by the adoption of the conference report on the Immigration Bill.

February 18.—House: The conference report on the Immigration Bill is adopted.

February 19.—Senate: Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, speaks at length in his own defense.

February 20.—Senate: By a vote of forty-two to twenty-eight the title of Reed Smoot to his seat is confirmed. The Naval and River and Harbor bills are passed at a night session.

House: The Post-office Appropriation Bill is passed; provisions increasing the pay of clerks and carriers, which had been stricken out on points of order, are restored.

February 21.—House: Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, warns the House that appropriations for the next fiscal year will result in a deficit of more than \$100,000,000.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

February 15.—New York bankers place a \$29,000,000 four-per cent. loan in Paris for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Alexis Aladyin, organizer of the Peasant party in Russia, arrives in New York.

A compulsory education bill is passed in the Delaware Senate.

February 16.—An electric train on the Harlem division of the New York Central jumps the track near Woodlawn, killing over twenty passengers and injuring nearly 150 more.

The report of the inspectors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company shows a sweeping administration victory.

February 17.—The report of the special committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, made public in Philadelphia, exonerates the officers of the company of almost all charges of mismanagement and favoritism made against them by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Charles W. Morse buys the New York and Porto Rico steamship line.

February 18.—The President declares that it is not feasible to take up the matter of tariff revision before the next Republican convention meets.

It is announced in financial circles that the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged soon to place \$50,000,000 in equipment notes abroad.

February 19.—The State Legislature of Missouri adopts a resolution fixing the proper pronunciation of "Missouri."

Christian Scientists appear before a joint session of the Delaware legislature to protest against the passage of the pending medical bill which would bar them from practicing their form of healing in the State.

February 20.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, announces an increase of ten per cent. in the salaries of all employees in the company's operating department.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, declares that a business lull has set in.

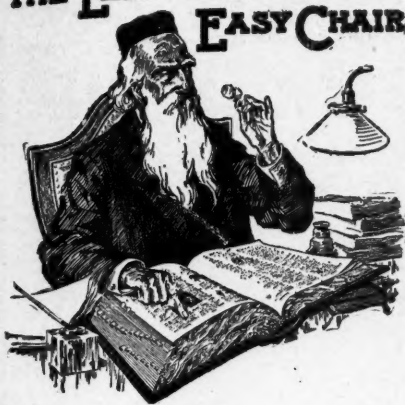
Prof. Harry Pratt Judson is chosen president of the University of Chicago.

The entire issue of \$60,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds is sold by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York.

February 21.—Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador to this country, arrives in New York.

Cornelius P. Shea, president of the National Brotherhood of Teamsters, and his fellow defendants, are acquitted in Chicago of conspiracy during the teamsters' strike against the department-stores.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as an arbiter.

"E. E." Coney Island, N. Y.—"Please tell me which is the correct way to divide *ordered* and *received*."

The first is correctly divided *or-dered*, the second *re-ceived*.

"J. E. G." Burlington, Vt.—"What is the meaning of the word *sadistic*?"

Of or pertaining to the Marquis de Sade, a notorious French romancer who was condemned to death for nameless vices. He was the author of scandalous romances, cheated the scaffold, and died in a madhouse.

"H. I. B." Lyons, N. Y.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *denatured* as applied to alcohol?"

Two pronunciations are permissible—*de-nay'-churd* (e as in added) and *de-nay'tiurd* (iu, diphthongal sound, as eu in feud).

"J. R. Y." Woodburn, Ind.—"Kindly give me the origin of the present number 23 as a skidoo."

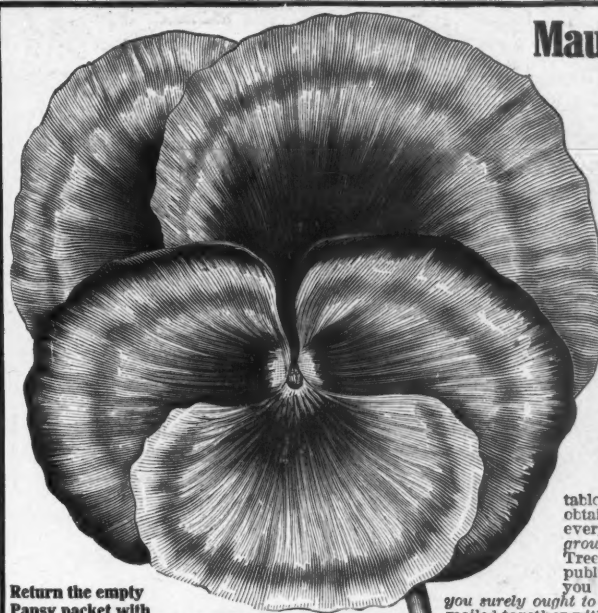
The origin of the number 23 in the connection specified has been variously explained. Theatrical men claim that it was first used among them and originated from a combination of 18 (representing the number of parts given to an actor or actress who had become *persona non grata* to the management to memorize) and 5 (representing the number of weeks in which the parts were to be learned and during which the manager took care "the ghost" failed to walk in the direction of the unfortunate Thespian of whom he wished to rid himself). But in horse-racing circles this claim is ridiculed, and the racing-man asserts that 23 originated from the number of horses entered for the Suburban Handicap in New York. The number of entries in this race was limited to 22, but on one occasion 23 horses went to the starting-post, and one horse—the twenty-third—was ordered off.

Circus men explain the term as the last item on their program, which usually was the chariot-race. During the performance the canvasmen would lie around and sleep, but when this race was in progress were aroused by the boss canvasman so that they might get ready for work as soon as the race was over. A claim that deserves more serious attention made in the New York *Sun* (May 20, 1906) is that which attributes the origin of this number to the expulsion of Adam from the Garden of Eden as found related in the *twenty-third* verse of the third chapter of the Book of Genesis. It reads: "Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the Garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken."

D. and C. Roses

are the best. Always on their own roots. Plants mailed to any point in the United States. Safe arrival guaranteed. Over 50 years' experience. Flower and Vegetable Seeds a Specialty. Write for

New Guide to Rose Culture for 1907—the leading rose catalogue of America. 114 pages. Mailed free. Describes over 1,000 varieties. Tells how to grow them and all other desirable flowers. Est. 1850. 70 greenhouses. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Pa.



Maule's Pansies

A carefully prepared mixture of all the richest, handsomest and largest Pansies known. Contains all the productions of American and European Specialists that are truly meritorious. Pansy seed is very high priced, and it is next to impossible for the average flower lover to buy all the new sorts. Every variety really desirable is in Maule's Prize Mixture. Look for blooms 2 to 3½ inches across, of perfect texture and in full range of color.

For ten 2-cent stamps I will send one packet of these Best of All Pansies, together with a copy of The Maule Seed Book for 1907. 838,000 copies of this book have already been mailed, at a cost of more than \$45,000. It contains 69 Specialties in Flowers and 63 Specialties in Vegetables (many of which cannot be obtained elsewhere) as well as everything else, old or new, worth growing. Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Trees, etc. It is the best I have published in the last 30 years. If you make a garden this spring, you surely ought to have this Book. It will be mailed together with a packet of these choicest of all Pansies to anyone sending me 20 cents.

Return the empty Pansy packet with another order; it is good for 20 cents.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 1778 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

You can rely absolutely on the varieties of flowers and vegetables listed in

Dreer's Garden Book

Many beautiful multicolor and duotone plates and 224 illustrated pages describing everything worth growing in the flower or vegetable garden.

The finest collection of Hardy Perennials, the best roses, the newest dahlias, cannas and gladioli.

Mailed to anyone mentioning this publication.

Dreer's Crystal Forcing Radish.

Beautiful round white variety, crisp and tender; a quick forcer and succeeds equally well in open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.

HENRY A. DREER
Philadelphia



40 Cents

Postpaid to You

This Curious Floral Novelty
MONARCH OF THE EAST

From Central Asia

You never saw anything like it. It will be a constant delight to you and your friends.

The magnificent flowers of this remarkable plant, as shown in the illustration, actually come out of the dry bulb in two or three weeks without its being placed in soil or water.

We guarantee this.

The flower sheath sometimes reaches two feet—is a rich, red brown color, tipped with red and yellow.

L. L. MAY & CO.,

Blooms Without Soil or Water

The inner parts of the flower are beautifully brilliant. Place in any fancy receptacle, without water, in warm room on table or mantel, and watch it grow. Without leaves or roots, the flower shoots up—thriving entirely on the nourishment contained in the bulb. Later, an umbrella-shaped spotted leaf will be formed, reaching 3 feet, and most ornamental. Write to-day.

Our Big CATALOG will tell you all—It is Free. ST. PAUL, MINN.



FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. Cost little.

Requires little water.

Write for special offer.

M. L. IRWIN, 103 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

The BURPEE IDEA

is "to try all things, hold fast to those that are good,—and then make them better!" If you would have pleasure or profit from your garden you should plant

the BEST SEEDS that Grow!

Shall we mail you a copy of "The Leading American Seed Catalog"? It is an elegant book of 200 pages and is mailed only to those who can appreciate the BURPEE QUALITY in Seeds. Most Important Novelties for 1907,—including the two most remarkable "New Creations,"—which can be had only direct from us. Write TO-DAY!

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**33% SAVED BY ORDERING BEFORE PUBLICATION**SEE
BELOW**WHAT DO YOU
KNOW ABOUT**

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

**Child Labor—Railroad Rates—The Income Tax—or other Public Questions?
Where do you get your FACTS to support your views?**

Minot J. Savage, D.D. "Facts ought to be weapons ready for the hands of those who would fight for a cleaner, sweeter, happier earth."

**EVERY INTELLIGENT CITIZEN
DISCUSSES THESE PROBLEMS**

and many others touching on 20th Century Progress and Reform

**FACTS, not haphazard THEORIES, are wanted,
and Facts on both sides of the Question at issue****THE NEW, REVISED TO 1907—FORTHCOMING**

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORMS

Edited and Compiled by W. D. P. BLISS, with the cooperation of the highest authorities in England and the United States

In a thoroughly up-to-date manner gives an abundance of verified statistics, comparative tables, expert opinions on the entire field of sociology, and kindred subjects. Municipal Ownership, Wages, Political Science, and all phases of Social and Economic thought are set forth with encyclopedic thoroughness and conciseness **RIGHT UP-TO-DATE.**

ITS WIDE SCOPE It puts side by side, in authoritative statements, the views, theories, and utterances of all schools of sociological and economic thought. Thus the reader is enabled to closely analyze both sides of the topics.

HIGHEST AUTHORITIES It is largely the work of the highest authorities, and thus brings together a wider collection of accurate facts than has ever before been concentrated on questions of social reform.

APPENDIX FEATURES Its appendix contains a complete chronology of social reforms by subjects and countries; charts showing distribution of wealth in the United States; wages and hours of labor; rise and fall of wages, etc.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH—Salvation Army, International Headquarters, London, Says of the First Edition:

"It is an invaluable contribution to the literature of social science. I can not very well imagine how a better service could have been rendered to the subject than has been done by its publication. To those engaged in social operations it must prove very serviceable. I believe that that will be the case in my own experience."

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century."—**Dr. Albert Shaw**, Editor of *Review of Reviews*.

"I am struck with its excellence and completeness; both sides have been admirably carried out."—**Benjamin Kidd**.

"A work of very great value. A great many topics have been treated, successfully and ably."—**Franklin H. Giddings**, Columbia University School of Political Science.

"Of very great value to all students of social matters."—**Carroll D. Wright**, Washington, D. C.

A Few of the Many Writers and Subjects:

Jane Addams—Hull House
Percy Alden, M. P.—Labor Colonies
Edward W. Bemis, Ph.D.—Gas Problems
C. Loring Brace—Child Saving
Mrs. Carrie C. Catt—Woman's Suffrage
Vice-Pres. Woman's Suffrage Association
Prof. John R. Commons—Labor Subjects
Miles M. Dawson—Insurance
Dr. Edward T. Devine—Charity Organization
Prof. E. G. Dexter—Education
Dr. S. W. Dike—Divorce Statistics
Wm. L. Garrison—Single Tax
Prof. N. P. Gilman—Profit Sharing
Henry George—Single Tax
W. J. Ghent—Adulteration of Food
Samuel Gompers—Liberty and Trade Unions

Earl Grey—Public House Trust
Pres. Arthur T. Hadley—Individualism
Dr. Edward E. Hale—Unitarian Church and Social Reform
Prescott F. Hall—Immigration
Prof. C. R. Henderson—Reformatories
Morris Hillquit—Socialism
Robert Hunter—Poverty
Mrs. Florence Kelley—Consumers' League
Dr. William J. Kerby, of the Catholic University, Washington—Roman Catholic Church and Social Reform
Benjamin Kidd—Biology
Prof. Frank Parsons—Railroads
Eltwed Pomeroy—Referendum and Initiative
Dr. H. H. Russell—Anti-Saloon League

John Spargo—Child Slavery
Dr. Josiah Strong—Institutional Churches
Dr. Graham Taylor—Congregational Church and Social Reform
John DeWitt Warner—Free Trade
Dr. Booker T. Washington—Negro
Dr. A. F. Weber—Eight-Hour Day
Prof. Walter F. Wilcox—Divorce
Prof. Thomas E. Will—Forestry
Dr. Talcott Williams—Democracy by Trusts
Dr. Clinton R. Woodruff—Philadelphia
Robert A. Woods—Boston
Victor Yarros—Anarchism
Prof. Charles Zueblin—University Extension

Right Up-to-date Unimpeachable Statements

Every article in this revised work (now in press) has been carefully and authoritatively compiled from the very latest data obtainable. Articles in the former edition, now obsolete, are dropt. and every new, present-day, social movement of any significance or importance has been prepared by a specialist identified with or thoroughly competent to handle it.

Every fact and figure given have been verified and vouched for by the most expert authority in their several lines.

**33% OFF
BEFORE
PUBLICATION**

This newly revised, invaluable Encyclopedia will be issued shortly. The regular price after publication will be \$7.50. To those who order in advance, by signing and returning attacht blank, the price will be \$5.00, carriage charges included.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No money need be sent till notified that the work is ready for delivery. Simply sign and return attacht blank **NOW**. If for any reason the work is not entirely satisfactory when received, return it at our expense, and we will refund the \$5.00, and you will owe us nothing.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York

CUT OFF, SIGN, AND RETURN THIS COUPON TO-DAY

Gentlemen:—I hereby agree to take as soon as published in 1907, a copy of The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms, New and Revised Edition, at the special price of \$5.00. I will remit the amount as soon as notified that this book is ready for delivery. It is understood that if for any reason I am dissatisfied with the book, I may return it at your expense within five days and you will refund the \$5.00.

Name.....

D-3-2-7 Town.....

Date..... State.....

**FUNK &
WAGNALLS
COMPANY**
44-60 E. 23d St.
New York

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words.

Minimum, 4 lines.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Sanitary and Dustless House Cleaning. For sale. Portable Compressed-Air House-Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in cities, from one thousand upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has earning capacity from \$50 to \$70 per day, at cost of about \$8 per day. Capital required \$2,000 upwards. Sturdy. Capital required \$2,000 upwards. Over 200 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business and will prosecute all infringers. State references. General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., 408 Olive St., St. Louis.

YOU CAN MAKE gilt-edged investments in St. Louis down-town Real Estate, paying from 8 to 15 per cent. annually, doubling in 2 to 5 years, by combining your investment of \$25.00 to \$10,000 with hundreds of others. Safety guaranteed by strong Trust Co. Yoman Associates Realty Co., Capital \$250,000. Century Building, St. Louis, Mo. For full information send for Booklet G.

A good paying Drug Store in best residence part of New Orleans. No charge for good will. This is an unusual chance. E. W. Vacher, 439 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; \$16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans, Wilkins & Co., 549 "F," Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 24 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1889.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 2902 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

WILD WEST BOOKS; thrilling account of the famous Bandits in the West, their escapades; numerous crimes, battles with police, detectives, etc. Illustrated. Cloth bound. Younger Brothers—James Boys—Dalton. Each \$1.00; the three \$2.50 prepaid. Crown Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Highest Grade Photo-Finishing for amateurs promptly by mail. Artistic 1907 Calendar Card mount with every half-dollar order. Write for prices and sample print. Robert Johnston, Dept. I, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, for gentleman, companion and reader, age between 30 and 55. Must be thoroughly educated, scholarly man, able to read aloud, good yachtsman and traveler, good health essential. Unquestionable character and highest reference required. High salary for competent man. Applicants answer by letter, giving personal description and qualifications, to J. D. Hadwin, 48 West 133d Street, New York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PERSONS in each town, able to present a subscription proposition of unusual merit to their immediate friends. A very few new names bring handsome returns. Full information and particulars upon application to—LIFE, 24 West 31 St., New York, N. Y.

\$23,400 represents the annual salaries of positions now open on our books. Free registration. No position—no pay. Registration form Q sent on application. The Kinsey-Drake Company, 245 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established Mail Order House. Over one thousand rapid selling specialties. From \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day easily made, costly outfit free. George A. Parker, Dept. 24, 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST the opportunity you seek awaits you. Ask for "The Right Man in the Right Place," telling of positions open. Hapgoods, 306 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME UTILITIES

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings.

THE BUTCHER POLISH CO.
356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE COOK BOOK sent free. 200 recipes, suggestions enabling housewives to save money yet supply the table better. Send to-day to Sargent's Gen. Food Shopper, 160 Leonard Street, New York.

MUSICAL

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade upright pianos. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webbers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights, \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

POULTRY RAISERS—If you want beautiful, marketable birds, prolific layers, rapid growers, quick to mature, easy to keep, in a word MONEY MAKERS, buy Rhode Island Reds. I sell at lowest price compatible with high quality cockerels, hens, pullets, etc., and EGGS to HATCH. Write for free descriptive circular. WALTER SHERMAN, Ashwalk, Newport, R. I.

Buckbee's Full of Life Seeds. Write to-day for Free Seed and Plant Guide. Tells How and What to Plant. H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, Farm 247, Rockford, Ill.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

IF YOU are a careful Investor or one who does not care to gamble with your money—we want to inform you fully of our First Mortgage Farm Loan Investments. Amounts from \$300 up—running for five years; netting in N. Y. Exchange, remitted by us free of charge, 3, 5% and 6 per cent. We have over Two Hundred Clients in every part of the U. S. Have been in business here since 1883, and can satisfy the most scrutinizing Investor of the safety of our Loans. Full information, copy of booklet "We're Right on the Ground," and descriptive list of on-hand mortgages, sent upon application. E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "8," Grand Forks, N. D.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

1500 subjects on Greek and Italian art. One cent each or eighty cents per hundred. In series of 500 accompanied by our "Outlines, for the Study of Art." They offer systematically arranged material for independent art study. Five dollars for each series complete. Send for catalogue. DUTCH, FLEMISH and GERMAN in preparation.

Bureau of University Travel,
19 Trinity Place,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

POSTAL TYPEWRITER, \$25. Only real typewriter at low cost. Combines Universal Keyboard; strong manifolding, mimeograph stencil cutting, visible writing, interchangeable type, prints from ribbon. Perfect alignment impossible. Will stand hardest wear; practically accident proof. Agents wanted. Write Postal Typewriter Co., Dept. 19, Norwalk, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES, BOATS, SPORTING GOODS

HIGH-GRADE MOTOR BOATS AT LOW PRICES. Buy direct from the manufacturer. Write to-day for catalogue of "Dependable" Motor, Sail and Row Boats. Racine Boat Company, 107 St. Paul Ave., Racine, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

How to Buy and Sell Real Estate. \$2 prepaid. Live wire book; completes your education; road to wealth. "Realty Instructor" free. Instructor Co., 434 Stimson, Los Angeles, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS

Multicopying THE BENSINGER "Rapid" Duplicator, quick, inexpensive device, benefits business and professional men requiring numerous exact copies, forms, letters, notices, diagrams; also multicopying MUSIC or anything written with pen, pencil, type-writer. C. Bensinger Co., 130 Stone Street, New York.

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

Motor Cycles

MERKEL MOTOR CYCLE—Spring frame, spring fork, long wheel base and positive grip control. Simple construction and highest efficiency. Best money can buy. Every part built and guaranteed by us. Illustrated catalogue giving complete details and prices sent free on request. Merkel Motor Co., 1107 28th Av., Milwaukee.

For Authors

YOU may need services of Literary Advisers,—want manuscripts perfected, typewritten, sold on commission,—require advice, criticism,—wish lectures, addresses, club papers written for you. We serve efficiently. Booklet, Authors' Revision Bureau, 2400 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

Miniatures

MINIATURE PORTRAITS. Ivory or Porcelain, \$25. High-grade work from any picture. Old miniatures copied. Write Alfred W. Patrick, 18 Pier St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Automatic Gate

MANLOVE Automatic Driveway Gate, always in order. Saves time, temper, timber, teams and trouble. Operated by any vehicle. Manlove Gate Co., 212 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dahlias

BURT'S SUPERB DAHLIAS—Grand Prize at St. Louis. Gold Medal at Buffalo. 20 Kinds (my selection) \$1.00. Catalogue, H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

Heel Cushions

No more Crooked Shoes. Wear Nathan Adjustable Anti-Crooked Heel Cushions. All sizes. At your Shoe Dealer or by mail twenty-five cents a pair. Nathan Novelty Manufacturing Co., 86 E. Reade St., N. Y.

For the Deaf

DEAF or hard of hearing persons find lip reading simple, easy, practical; oral or mail; terms easy. L. D. Lipmann, P. O. Drawer 2018, Boston.

HAVE YOU REAL ESTATE TO SELL OR RENT?

THE cheapest way to get results is to advertise it in the REALTY EXCHANGE, a new department which will be established in this magazine, with the issue of March 16th. Where could you find a bigger, better public to talk to than the Business Men, Lawyers, Physicians and Bankers whom the LITERARY DIGEST reaches every week; in all 800,000 readers in 160,000 families? 93% of the circulation of this magazine goes directly to subscribers, is mailed straight into the homes—HOMES that have been sold or rented by some Real Estate owner.

If you have a Home in the city or country, or an attractive site for sale, talk to this solid, buying, well-to-do class. You will get results. We will make half-tone cuts, free, from photographs of property to be advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST Realty Exchange. The rate is 65 cents per line, the column width 1 3/4 inches. Better send in your order now, and let your notice appear in the issue of March 16th.

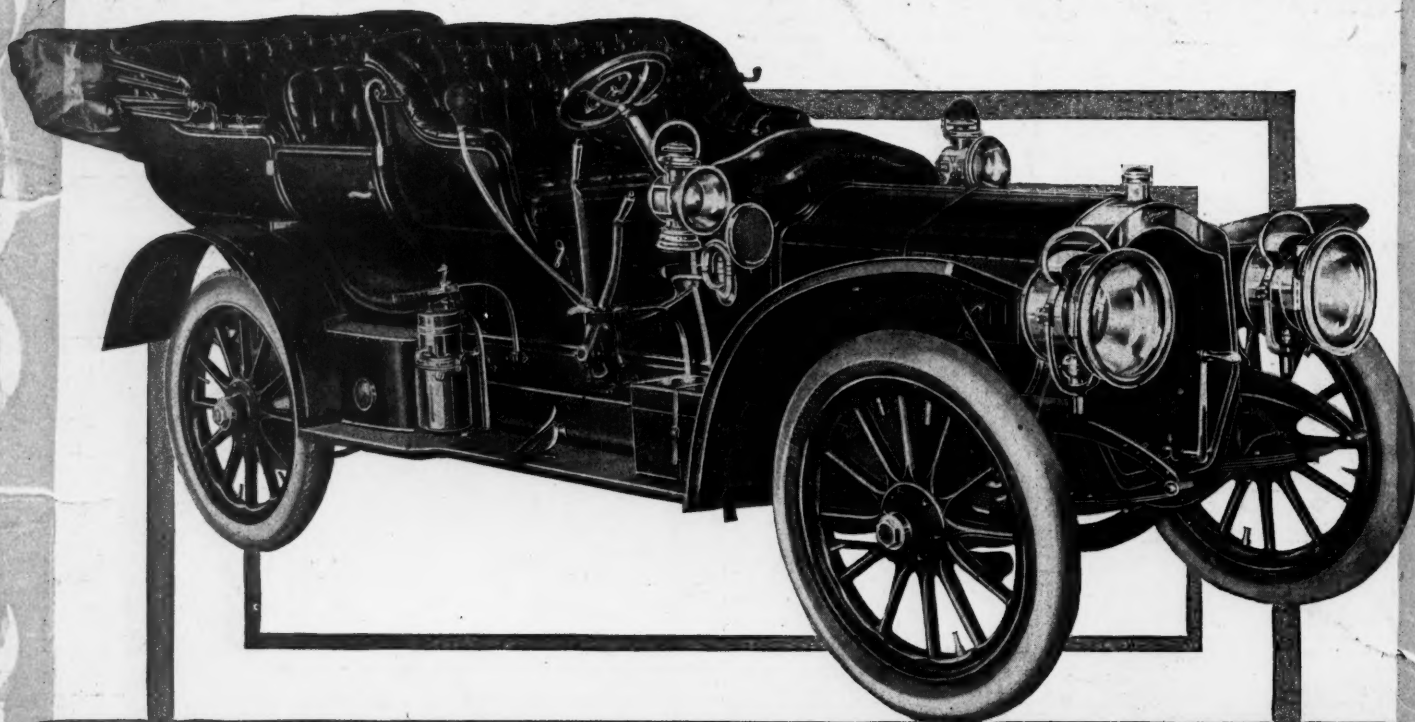
By so doing you will take advantage of the large amount of advance publicity which has been given this department.

Address: REALTY EXCHANGE
THE LITERARY DIGEST

44-60 East Twenty-Third Street

NEW YORK CITY





The Thomas - Flyer.

60 H. P. THOMAS FLYER, \$4,000 F. O. B. Factory

By Thomas reliability we mean that it is our firm belief that during the entire season of 1907 not a single Thomas frame or transmission gear will break; and that neither motors, bearings, clutches, axles, steering-gear, radius rods or any vital structural part will develop the slightest trouble, not occasioned by neglect or accident.

By the end of this year there will be several thousand Thomas touring cars in use.

When we vouch for Thomas reliability, therefore, we speak not of one car, but of several thousand cars—and by reliability we mean unfailing reliability, every day in the year, in the hands of several thousand different owners.

We assume full responsibility for the strong statement made in the opening paragraph. The buyer must look to the maker, not the agent, and in buying a car you are entitled to the strongest assurance a responsible manufacturer can give you.

We base our convictions concerning Thomas reliability: First, upon the remarkable test given Thomas construction in 1906, when Thomas touring cars, driven at terrific speed by private owners, won every world's record and endurance event in which they entered; including the American championship in the Vanderbilt Cup. Second, upon the constant daily performances of more than a thousand Thomas cars in use all over the country. Third, upon the fact that Thomas construction has engaged the services of the greatest engineering geniuses of Europe, as well as a superb American mechanical force. Fourth, that more money has been expended in the refinement and perfection of the Thomas car than any other car in the world.

Do you know of another car that can possibly offer as many claims to your consideration?

Study both Thomas cars—The Flyer and The Forty—as unquestioned leaders in their class.

THE THOMAS FORTY
40 H. P. \$2,750, F. O. B. Factory

E. R. Thomas Motor Car Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

